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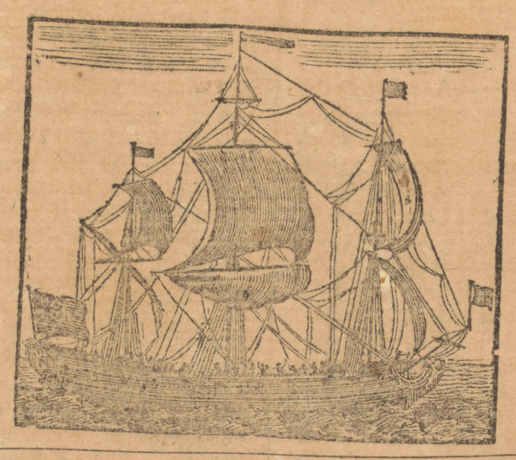


NUMBER III.

A few POLITICAL REFLECTIONS, submitted to the consideration of the BRITISH COLONIES. *By a Citizen of* Philadelphia.

THOUGH in my last paper, with the impetuous rapidity of a heated fancy, I darted through Æras yet unborn, and plunged into the distant regions of futurity; I beg leave, my Brethren, to conduct you back in safety, to the important and interesting reign of George the Third.——A Prince, whose goodness of soul, and unsuspecting heart, unfortunately for his people, have unwarily betrayed him into the ensnaring measures of designing men; men whose lust for power, and rapacious pursuit after riches, would tempt them to swallow up both King and kingdom, were they not sensible of the necessity of exhibiting to public view, so ostensible a power as royalty; under whose patronage, and protection they are artfully undermining the constitution, and preparing to commit the most horrid parricide on their country. Lulled into security, and wallowing in luxuries, the nation is silently gliding down the stream.—The bark seems at rest—the surface of the deceitful current is calm and serene—the banks are in verdure, and the shrubs, and the flowers, beguile with their fragrance; whilst the foaming roar of the distant cataract, is scarce feintly heard.—Alass, Britannia!—without some friendly eye perceives thy floating danger, and rushing into the flood drags thy galley to shore—thou'rt gone—irretrievably gone;—and may America prove that friend.—

I don't pretend, my Brethren, to any systematical order, in the course of these reflections; I cast them as mites into the treasury, as they arise in my mind, and if any sentiments are found amongst them, of weight and importance, my labours will not be lost.—Much has been said on the subject by various writers, and possibly some ingenious digester, may, hereafter, collect and form them, into a sound American system of policy. I much wish to see the execution of such a design.

It is now generally allowed, that a congress of the Colonies is absolutely necessary; and as I have no doubt that part of their result, will be the appointment of ambassadors, to attend in person with their complaints, at the Court of Great-Britain; every aid, however feeble, cannot be deemed impertinent; and every argument that can be held forth, to support the common cause, will at least be listened to: and certain it is, the grand desideratum on this occasion, is, to embark with the strongest and clearest proofs we can procure, to convince the rulers, and the people of Great-Britain, that it is *their interest* to attend to our grievances, and grant us redress.

Perhaps in pursuing this object, it may not be amiss to make a few political calculations; that we may exhibit at one view, the vast importance of the Colonies. I am well aware that the observations I am now about to make, will at the first glance, have so much the air of visionary speculation, that many of my readers will turn from me with indignant contempt: but they will please to observe, I am endeavouring to unfold to view, the mighty chart of a cultivated Continent; for cultivated it undoubtedly will be, before our children have slept many ages, in the peaceful grave:—and as every whole is made up of parts, we ought now to consider ourselves as members in embryo, of this stupendious body, and much are the people of England interested, in studying the subject; for swiftly the time passeth away, and much it behoves them to watch our encrease, and accommodate themselves to our growth.

Though it may be a considerable time before the full accomplishment of the following calculations shall happen, yet whoever attentively peruses the great volume of nature, will find sufficient scope for the exercise of foresight, and reasonable conjectures.

Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, with a genius penetrative and persevering, pierced far into the dark abodes of futurity: and from a wild, barbarous, and contemptible state, form'd a plan of empire, of which his predecessors had never conceived the most distant idea; and which at this day has risen to such a formidable height of grandeur, that her connexions are sought with respect, by the first Powers in Europe. If a century before the accession of Peter to the Czarship, a divinor had foretold her approaching glory, his countrymen would have treated him with scorn and derision; and well they might, for nothing but a genius like Peter's, could have surmounted the prejudices, and customs of barbarians. But with us, where every liberal art has its votaries, where science enlarges the mind, and where manly freedom is valued and enjoyed, nothing but a retrogration into the savage obscurity of ten centuries ago, can obstruct or retard the rapidity of our progress.

After craving the kind indulgence of my reader, in gratifying me with a latitude to pursue an investigating fancy, I will venture to entrust to his candor, the harmless reveries of a leisure hour.

If we suppose the British subjects on the continent to be at this day 3 millions, we shall naturally look forward for a proportionate increase. If from the first inhabiting this country in 1578 by a few settlers, under many difficulties (with annual imports from Europe, considerably less than at the present day) we have encreased to the amazing number of 3 millions, for truly amazing it is—how much more rapid must be our progress for the next two centuries?

Where the means of subsistence are easily attainable by industry, and a scope of country offers equal to the encrease,—the conjectures of population, form'd by a very ingenious writer * amongst ourselves, will certainly hold good. Then if according to that gentleman's calculation, a country doubles its inhabitants in 20 years:—a single century will advance us to a multitude almost beyond conception.

In 20 years the number will be 6 millions,
40 years - - 12 millions,
60 years - - - 24 millions,
80 years - - 48 millions,
100 years - - - 96 millions,

nor will the progressive advance cease, till the land is full.—

To take a more extensive view of this grand subject, it may not be amiss to consider, the immensity of the tract we have to cover. If we reckon from the Polar Circle passing through the south part of Greenland, to the Tropic of Cancer passing through the Gulph of Mexico, we shall find an extent of country of 2967 miles, and admitting the lands westward, to extend on an average 55 degrees in longitude, there will be at least 2475 miles; which number squared by the latitude, viz. 2967 miles, gives 7 millions 3 hundred and 43 thousand 3 hundred and 25 square miles, and as each square mile contains 640 acres, we may compute within the habitable part of America 4699 millions 7 hundred and 28 thousand acres of land. If we divide this into farms of 100 acres each, there will be 46 millions 9 hundred and 97 thousand 2 hundred and 80 farms: and allowing each farm to maintain 5 persons, the lands of North America will support 234 millions 9 hundred and and 86 thousand and 4 hundred inhabitants. Perhaps it will be said that the great spaces covered by lakes, bays and rivers, and the large portion of land, unfit for cultivation in every part of the continent, particularly in Greenland, will render a large discount necessary: but if we consider what vast numbers collect in cities, towns, and villages, without a single acre of ground to 10 families, it may be reasonably conjectured that thereby, a more than sufficient allowance will be made. But to take a more accurate sight, let us look into the state of countries, already full settled with inhabitants. England is reckoned by *some* writers, to contain 25 millions of acres and 4 millions 6 hundred thousand souls, and by *others* 39 millions of acres, and 6 million souls.—Suppose we take the medium,—the number of acres will then be 32 millions, and the inhabitants 5 millions 300 thousand, which is but about 6 acres, to each individual: whereas in our preceding calculation of the numbers in America, we have allowed only 5 souls to each 100 acres, being 20 acres each: which is above 3 times as much as is found necessary in England; but suppose we strike off, for water, bad land, &c. so large a proportion as *one fourth*, still there will remain 15 acres to each soul, though they should amount to the number before specified, viz. 234,986400, for a round number say 235 millions: which is nearly equal to the number of inhabitants, in Europe, Asia, and Africa: supposed by some writers to be about 300 millions.

As I proceed in this subject I am struck with wonder at the immensity of the view before me; but when I contract my sight to the minutia of the political movements of England, I am astonished at their debates. Could they dwarf the Americans like the tree of an Espalier, well might they expect to reach and eat of the *fruits*; but when it rours from the ground, and spreads its lofty branches in the air—*they* are only to be acquired by the aid of its limbs.—America *must* grow—England *must* perceive it, and yet she neglects to reason properly on the event. Every deliderata of their government, centers in power, and yet they are employing every possible agent to defeat their own purposes.—Wise and prudent measures would so conciliate the affections of the Americans, that they would readily fall in with the supremacy of the *proper* legislative branch, and submit to a negative controul for ages to come, if violence and oppression did not rend them asunder.

The seat of government rests in England; all profitable offices are vested in the crown. The right of making war or peace are royal prerogatives. Connexions, alliances and treaties, by which every American will esteem himself bound, are determined in England. All conquests and new ceded countries, though even obtained by the assistance of the colonies, vest in the King, without murmur or complaint. Shall England say then that America is independent, because acts of Parliament are not permitted to tax her inhabitants.—Let them but be satisfied for the present, with the immediate advantages, resulting from mutual intercourse, and in cases of necessity from our voluntary aids, and then it may not be difficult, to point out to them a fund that may prove of the utmost importance.

It has already been shewn that America contains about 4700 millions of acres, now if we suppose a quit-rent to the crown of only ¼ sterling per acre, it amounts to the annual sum of 4 milllon, 8 hundred and 95 thousand and 33 pounds. It will be said that a great portion of the inhabited part of America, is granted in charters, without such quit-rents being reserved, and therefore it can never amount to the sum here surmised. Let us then strike off one fourth part, which will be a sufficient allowance for the present settlements, as well as for waters and waste lands as already mentioned.—But if the crown was to instruct its Governors to grant the lands as fast as they are purchased of the natives, to *actual* settlers, without the exorbitant claims of a string of officers, the quit-rents might be raised to even ‖ ½ sterling per acre, and the settlers would be gainers by the advance. Then striking off ¼th of 4700 millions of acres, and affixing ½ sterling on the remainder, viz. 3525 millions, the annual revenue from the quit-rents, would be 7 millions 3 hundred and 43 thousand 7 hundred and 50 pounds. Here would be a tax so equal, and easy, that the wheels of government might move without friction, and perform their annual revolutions without noise or jarr. No man would complain of the burthen, when it became part of the terms of his original contract. The scale on which I have set out I know is large, but not more so, than the chart requires; nor should it be despised by those at the helm. Government will most assuredly derive great assistance from this source, small as it may seem at present, if properly attended to. But they will do well to remember the force of their own arguments, in their present debates, and prudently guard against the danger of our one day retorting them.

We hear a ministerial member † in the House of Commons, declaring in that House, in reply to a Gentleman ‡, who is one of the greatest ornaments of his country, and whose nice discriminations on justice, would grace the Chancellorship of Britain, I say, we hear in that House, "*I think, Sir, that Chartered Rights are by no means those sacred things, which never can be altered; they are vested in the Crown, as a prerogative for the good of the people at large; if the Supreme Legislature find, that those Charters, so granted, are both unfit and inconvenient, for the public utility, they have a right to make them fit and convenient. Whenever private property is concerned, the Legislature will not take it away without making a full recompence; but whenever the regulation of public matter is the object, they have a right to correct, controul, or take it away as may best suit the public welfare.*"—From the same side of the House § we also hear, "*Much has been said about hearing the parties,* (meaning the people of Boston, in defence of their charters) *and taking away their chartered rights; I am of opinion when the right is a high political regulation, you are not in that instance bound to hear them.*"—Another Gentleman* in Ministerial league, with the most insulting audacious sneer, entertains the House with "*A great deal has been said concerning requisition, pray in what manner is it to be obtained?—is the King to demand it, or are we the Legislative Power of this country, to send a very civil, polite Gentleman over, to treat with their assemblies?—How and in what manner is he to address that assembly? is he to tell the Speaker that we have been extremely ill used by our neighbours the French; that they have attacked us in several quarters—that the finances of this country are in a bad state, and therefore desire you will be kind enough to assist us, and give us some money?— Is this to be the language of this country to that? and are we thus to go cap in hand?*"—I hope, my Brethren, you will pardon my making such large extracts, from debates which you have already seen, but I thought it might not be amiss, to take a collective view of the *spirit* of Parliament: I call it the *spirit* of Parliament, because countenanced by so large a majority: but does not the heart of every American boil with indignation in perusing it? can he bear with moderation, the united insult on his liberty and understanding? who, or what are those insignificant creatures, an Ellis, a Jenkinson, or a Rigby? or what the combined numbers of an English Parliament, when weighed against the growing majesty of this mighty continent? —Center'd in council, and surrounded by unopposing numbers, they boldly utter sentiments, like Lords of the Earth.—But the pompous display of imaginary power, and the empty shadow of *declaratory right*, however stupenduous they may appear, in a *British Senate*, will gradually lessen and shade away, as they exread across an ocean of *three thousand miles*.—I am lost as I pursue the confused intricacy of their notions of right, and after the most diligent scrutiny, into the rudiments of their principles, I can only resolve them into the wicked policy of arbitrary Monarchs; *the principles of power*. But let us revert to the growing connexion between America and Britain. We have taken a distant view of the immense revenue, arising to the Crown, from the Continent; a revenue that is already begun, and if fully collected, amounts to no despicable sum.

If "chartered rights, are *by no means sacred* "*things*;" and we are to admit the doctrine of breaking contracts, when "*unfit and inconvenient* "*for public utility*," how long time will those hardy politicians allow to elapse, before America shall sit in judgment on the question: Will they call it 50 or 100 years; or will they vainly hope, that heedless centuries will glide silently away, in tame and stupid submission to unnatural subjection. If the immense supplies from America are squandered away in profusion and corruption; if the common enemies of the empire are gaining ground on our power, by the debaucheries and profligacy of an enfeebled and enervated system of British policy, will not our successors revive the arguments of the present day, and produce them as cases in point. Let not a British Parliament rave with indignation at sentiments like these, and rush impetuous into vindictive resentment: let them rather sit calmly down, like master builders, and wisely count the cost. Let them look back into their own *history*, and mark the progress of the State:—*there* they will find, that the power of England has ever been in an exact ratio to her commerce. How much then is her interest concerned in preserving a good understanding with her Colonies.

Some who affect to treat her trade to America with contempt, when compared with her other connexions, would do well to take an accurate view of the great commercial scale. The Princes of Europe, sensible of the vast importance of trade and manufactures, are every where exerting the utmost of their influence amongst their subjects, to train and cultivate the commercial arts: how much England has already felt the effect of their designs, the languishing state of *some* branches of their manufactures, may feelingly and forcibly inform them. In Europe her system of trade is contracting; but in America a most noble and extensive field expands to their sight. Here is their mart, here is the grand vent of their industrious artisans. Let the *British Senate* cultivate harmony and friendship, whilst *we* till our fields, and distant as our situations are, a waving band of British canvass shall unite us together, and a floating Isthmus of Royal English Oak shall extend through the main. Ship in sight of ship shall unfold one of the wonders of Augur the son of Jakeh, and mark a "*Way* "*in the midst of the sea.*"

Possibly some may be alarmed with the motion of granting to the Crown of England, a halfpenny sterling on our lands. I acknowledge on a cursory inspection, the expediency of it may prove doubtful: but, Brethren, if you will please to indulge me a little further, in giving scope to a *political imagination*, we will examine the subject, in a pretty extensive point of view.

The levying of taxes on a nation, in such just directions, as to fall equally on all, however desirable, has been hitherto deemed one of the political impossibilities of Government; but every statesman, who prosecutes the happiness, and strength of a country, will make it his indefatigable study, to approach as near to that desired equality, as the nature and constitution of the state will admit.

There are few governments in the world, but have arisen to their present height of grandeur, or fallen to their present state of decay, by insensible and unpremeditated gradations.—Barbarism has leisurely fled before civilization, without leaving any certain fixed plan behind. From century to century, the forms of Government have been varied, but have ever been calculated to the meridian of the present day.—Perhaps it is left for us in America, boldly to chalk out a new plan, and shew to *reviving* Eastern realms, if *reviving* should ever be their fate, that the true art of government is yet to unfold.—But I fear to proceed—methinks I grow presumptuous in my views, and, Brethren, your patience begins to be exhausted—shall I proceed?—or shall I drop the pen?————————————You're silent—I'll venture on.—

When a country is so extensive in itself, as to produce the means of subsistence to its inhabitants, its land may be justly said, to be the origin and fountain of all its wealth; and the value of every article of its production, will in some measure be regulated by the value of the land. If the landlords of a country rent out their grounds at 20*s.* per acre, and the ground yields but 10 bushels of wheat per acre, and the wheat sells but for 2*s.* per bushel, the farmer will be inevitably ruined. Then either the landlord must lower his rent, or the

* *Doctor Franklin.*

‖ *All lands hereafter granted in New-York are to bear* 1-2 *sterling quit-rent, and be sold at public sale for the benefit of the Crown.*

† *Mr. Welbore Ellis.* ‡ *Sir George Saville.*
§ *Mr. Jenkinson.* * *Mr. Rigby.*

wheat bring a higher price; otherwiſe the ground will remain untilled. If the eſtate is ſo circumſtanced, that the rent *cannot be lowered*, the wheat will undoubtedly riſe; for the farmer will not purſue his labor without a living pay. Thus the value of the produce of a country will ever bear a proportion to the *value* of the land, if that *value* cannot be abated; and of conſequence every inhabitant will be affected in proportion as he poſſeſſes more or leſs property. Now lands ſubject to *Quit rents* are ſo circumſtanced, that the *value* in that reſpect *cannot be abated*.

If we ſuppoſe all future lands granted in America to be charged with the annual payment of an halfpenny ſterling per acre, the conſumers of the produce of the ſoil, muſt pay a certain proportion of the *rent or tax*; and thus there will be a pretty equal contribution through the land. But to make ſome *greater* proviſion for a future *greater* day, theſe lands might be granted at an halfpenny for the firſt 100 years, conditioned, to advance an halfpenny every century, for 10 centuries to come; by which time, if not long before, the whole continent would probably be full ſettled. The neat revenue would then be 73 millions 4 hundred and 37 thouſand 5 hundred pounds; nor would this tax ever be thought high. Extenſively wild as theſe bounds may ſeem, they are ſtill within the limits which time ſhall encircle. When Egbert, the firſt monarch of England, firſt ſwayed his ſcepter, it wanted but 27 years of being as diſtant from the reign of George the third, as from the preſent important day, to this mighty æra of American grandeur:—and *ſix* ſuch periods even *then* had rolled away ſince creation began.—But to return—If it be ſaid, that the great difference in the qualities of the ſoil would render the tax unequal, it muſt be obſerved, that the worſt lands will always be the laſt taken up, and that every ſubſequent purchaſer of good land will pay proportionably more for it, as it excells in quality. In countries where they are circumſcribed within narrow limits, and the ſea almoſt ſurrounds them, the inhabitants are obliged for ſubſiſtence, to borrow ſupport from the main; therefore, when the trade of ſuch a nation greatly exceeds the value of its lands, it is reaſonable to look to her commerce, for aſſiſtance in defraying the neceſſary expences of government; as in England, where the whole rents of the lands ſome years ago were eſtimated at only 9 millions, when probably the public charges amounted to ſix.—But in this mighty continent, the inland tracts are ſo immenſe, and ſo diſtant from the ſea, that a proper land tax, judiciouſly laid on all new granted lands, will in all probability, in a ſeries of years, anſwer every neceſſary expence.

I hope I ſhall not hereby too much alarm the landed man, by propoſing to lay the whole burthen of the tax on the landed intereſt: for it ought to be conſidered, that with reſpect to future purchaſers, every man now reſident on the continent ſtands exactly on an equal footing; and every purchaſe made after ſuch a regulation, will be a fair and open contract made between the purchaſer and the public: nay, it will prove an immediate advantage to the preſent land-holder, whoſe lands not being ſubject to ſuch an impoſt, like thoſe in England clear of tythes, will always command a higher price.

To provide an eaſy and equitable fund for publick ſervices, is the *ſecond* grand object of a Legiſlature—the *firſt* being to ſecure the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice.

Now if we penetrate ſeriouſly into the important hiſtory of probable events, we ſhall certainly be induced to believe, that when the numbers, power, and revenues, of America, exceed thoſe of Britain—*a revolution of the ſeat of empire, will ſurely take place.*

George the Firſt, when called to the throne of England, never harboured ſo abſurd a thought, as to wield the Engliſh ſceptre in the Electorate of Hanover: the centre of his dominions was the place of his choice; nor would the nation have been ſatisfied without it. How long it may be before a ſimilar tranſlation ſhall happen in favour of America, I will not undertake to determine—but ſhould the Georges in regular ſucceſſion, wear the Britiſh diadem, to a number ranking with the Louis's of France, many a goodly Prince of that royal line, will have mingled his aſhes with American duſt: and, not many generations may paſs away, before one of the firſt Monarchs of the World, on aſcending his throne, ſhall declare with exulting joy, "*Born, and educated amongſt you, I glory in the name of* AMERICAN."

When this important day arrives, as arrive it moſt ſurely will, if kind Providence is pleaſed to bleſs us with harmony and peace amongſt ourſelves, can there be a more pleaſing, more joyful proſpect for our ſucceſſors, than to receive their Monarch with a revenue ready prepared, a revenue ſufficient to anſwer every exigency of the State. England may ſmile with contemptuous ſneer, at theſe vain chimeras of an American brain, but, ſo certainly as events follow their cauſes, and the planets purſue their wonted revolutions, the empire of Britain will devolve on America. Theſe are truths which I want to imprint on every mind, which I wiſh every American to feel; and then with manly dignity, they will aſſert their rights, nor baſely cringe to the lawleſs uſurpation, of unreaſonable power.

If it were not diverging too far from the idea of *Political Reflections*, I would conclude them with hazarding a conjecture which has in ſome ſort ariſen out of the vaſtneſs of the ſubject.

A new world is now opening before us, and Chriſtianity is extending her wings over theſe Weſtern regions of ignorance. Aſia, Africa, and Europe have had the glad *tidings of ſalvation* ſounded amongſt them, and by the bleſſed influence of a heavenly mediator are every where ſpreading amongſt unbelievers—perhaps when Barbariſm and Infidelity are expelled from the face of the globe, and Chriſtianity has univerſally extirpated the ſeed of ſin—Earth may have done her work—the ſurrounding impulſions on matter may be withdrawn, and all Nature be diſperſed in the twinkling of an eye, into the boundleſs immenſity of ſpace, when every unembodied ſoul ſhall inſtantly flow back in rapture, to that immenſurable ocean of love and mercy, from whence it originally derived.

From the BATH CHRONICLE, *of April* 28.

Col. BARRE'S *ſpeech on Lord* North's *motion for leave to bring in a bill empowering a Governor in North-America to ſend any officer, who ſhall commit murder in the province, to another colony, or to England, to be tried.*

Mr. Speaker,

I RISE with great unwillingneſs, to oppoſe this meaſure in its very infancy, before its features are well formed, or to claim that attention which this Houſe ſeems to beſtow with ſo much reluctance on any arguments in behalf of America. But I muſt call you to witneſs, that I have been hitherto ſilent, or acquieſcing to an unexpected degree of moderation. While your proceedings, ſevere as they were, had the leaſt colour of foundation in juſtice, I deſiſted from oppoſing them; nay more—though your bill for ſtopping up the port of Boſton contained in it many things moſt cruel, unwarrantable, and unjuſt, yet as they were couched under thoſe general principles of juſtice, retribution for injury, and compenſation for loſs ſuſtained, I not only deſiſted from oppoſing, but aſſented to its paſſing. The bill was a bad way of doing what was right; but ſtill it was doing what was right. I would not therefore by oppoſing it ſeem to countenance thoſe violences which had been committed abroad; and of which no man diſapproves more than I do.

Upon the preſent queſtion I am totally unprepared. The motion itſelf bears no ſort of reſemblance to what was formerly announced. The noble Lord and his friends have had every advantage of preparation. They have reconnoitred the field, and choſen their ground. To attack them in theſe circumſtances, may, perhaps, ſavour more of the gallantry of a ſoldier, than of the wiſdom of the ſenator.

But, Sir, the propoſition is ſo glaring; ſo unprecedented in any former proceedings of Parliament; ſo unwarranted by any delay, denial, or perverſion of juſtice in America; ſo big with miſery and oppreſſion to that country, and with danger to this—that the firſt bluſh of it is ſufficient to alarm and rouſe me to oppoſition.

It is propoſed to ſtigmatize a whole people as perſecutors of innocence, and men incapable of doing juſtice; yet you have not a ſingle fact on which to ground that imputation. I expected the noble Lord would have ſupported this motion by producing inſtances of the officers of government in America having been proſecuted with unremitting vengeance, and brought to cruel and diſhonorable deaths by the violence and injuſtice of American juries. But he has not produced one ſuch inſtance; and I will tell you more, Sir,—he cannot produce one. The inſtances which have happened are directly in the teeth of his propoſition. Capt. Preſton and the ſoldiers, who ſhed the blood of the people, were fairly tried, and fully acquitted. It was an American jury, a New-England jury, a Boſton jury, which tried and acquitted them. Capt. Preſton has, under his hand, publicly declared, that the inhabitants of the very town, in which their fellow citzens had been ſacrificed, were his advocates and defenders. Is this the return you make them? Is this the encouragement you give them to perſevere in ſo laudable a ſpirit of juſtice and moderation? When a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms, aided by a number of ruffians, aſſaulted the celebrated Mr. Otis in the midſt of the town of Boſton, and with the moſt barbarous violence almoſt murdered him, did the mob, which is ſaid to rule that town, take vengeance on the perpetrators of this inhuman outrage againſt a perſon who is ſuppoſed to be their Demagogue? No, Sir, the law tried them; the law gave heavy damages againſt them; which the irreparably injured Mr. Otis moſt generouſly forgave upon an acknowledgment of the offence. Can you expect any more ſuch inſtances of magnanimity, under the principle of the bill now propoſed?

But the noble Lord ſays, "We muſt now ſhew the Americans that we will no longer ſit quiet under their inſults." Sir, I am ſorry to ſay that this is declamation, unbecoming the character and place of him who utters it. In what moment have you been quiet? Has not your government for many years paſt been a ſeries of irritating and offenſive meaſures, without policy, principle, or moderation? have not your troops and your ſhips made a vain and inſulting parade in their ſtreets and in their harbours? It has ſeemed to be your ſtudy to irritate and inflame them. You have ſtimulated diſcontent into diſaffection, and you are now goading that diſaffection into rebellion. Can you expect to be well informed when you liſten only to partizans? Can you expect to do juſtice when you will not hear the accuſed?

Let us conſider, Sir, the precedents which are offered to warrant this proceeding—The ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act in 1745—the making ſmugglers triable in Middleſex, and the Scotch rebels in England, Sir, the firſt was done upon the moſt preſſing neceſſity *flagrante bello*, with a dangerous rebellion in the very heart of the kindom. The ſecond you well know, was warranted by the moſt evident facts: armed bodies of ſmugglers marched publickly without preſentment or moleſtation from the people of the county of Suſſex; who, even to their magiſtrates, were notoriouſly connected with them. They murdered the officers of revenue, engaged your troops, and openly violated the laws. Experience convinced you, that the juries of that, and of the counties ſimilarly circumſtanced, would never find ſuch criminals guilty; and upon conviction of this neceſſity you paſſed the act. The ſame neceſſity juſtified the trial of Scotch rebels in England. Rebellion had reared its dangerons ſtandard in Scotland, and the principles of it had ſo univerſally tainted that people, that it was manifeſtly in vain to expect juſtice from them againſt their countrymen.—But in America not a ſingle act of rebellion has been committed. Let the Crown Law officers, who ſit by the noble Lord, declare, if they can, that there is upon your table a ſingle evidence of treaſon or rebellion in America. They know, Sir, there is not one, and yet we are proceeding as if there were a thouſand.

Having thus proved, Sir, that the propoſed bill is without precedent to ſupport, and without facts to warrant it; let us now view the conſequences it is now likely to produce. A ſoldier feels himſelf ſo much above the reſt of mankind, that the ſtrict hand of the civil power is neceſſary to controul the haughtineſs of diſpoſition which ſuch ſuperiority inſpires. You know, Sir, what conſtant care is taken in this country to remind the military that they are under the reſtraint of the civil power. In America their ſuperiority is ſtill greater. Remove the check of the law, as this bill intends, and what inſolence and outrage may you not expect? Every paſſion that is pernicious to ſociety will be let looſe upon a people unaccuſtomed to licentiouſneſs and intemperance. On the one hand will be a people who have been long complaining of oppreſſion, and ſee in the ſoldiery thoſe who are to enforce it upon them; on the other, an army ſtudiouſly prepoſſeſſed with the idea of that people being rebellious, unawed by the apprehenſion of civil controul, and actuated by that ſpirit which prevails ever among the beſt of troops. In this ſituation, the prudent officer will find it impoſſible to reſtrain his ſoldiers, or prevent that provocation which will rouze the tameſt people to reſiſtance. The inevitable conſequence will be, that you will produce the rebellion you pretend to obviate.

I have been bred a ſoldier, have ſerved long. I reſpect the profeſſion, and live in the ſtricteſt habits of friendſhip with a great many officers; but there is not a country gentleman of you all, who looks upon the army with a more jealous eye, or would more ſtrenuouſly reſiſt the ſetting them above the controul of the civil power. No man is to be truſted in ſuch a ſituation. It is not the fault of the ſoldier, but the vice of human nature, which, unbridled by law, becomes inſolent and licentious, wantonly violates the peace of ſociety, and tramples upon the rights of human kind.

With reſpect to thoſe gentlemen who are deſtined to this ſervice, they are much to be be pitied. It is a ſervice, which an officer of feeling and of worth muſt enter upon with infinite reluctance; a ſervice, in which his only merit muſt be, to *bear much, and do little*. With the melancholy proſpect before him of commencing a civil war, and embruing his hands in the blood of his fellow ſubjects; his feelings, his honour, his life are hazarded, without a poſſibility of any equivalent or compenſation. You may perhaps think a law, founded upon this motion, will be his protection. I am miſtaken if it will. Who is to execute it? He muſt be a bold man indeed who makes the attempt. If the people are ſo exaſperated, that it is unſafe to bring the man who has injured them to trial, let the Governor who withdraws him from juſtice look to himſelf. The people will not endure it; they would no longer deſerve the reputation of being deſcended from the loins of Engliſhmen, if they did endure it.

When I ſtand up as an advocate for America, I feel myſelf the firmeſt friend of this country. We ſtand upon the commerce of America. Alienate your Colonies, and you will ſubvert the foundation of your riches and your ſtrength. Let the banners of rebellion be once ſpread in America, and you are an undone people. You are urging this deſperate, this deſtructive iſſue. You are urging it with ſuch violence, and by meaſures tending ſo manifeſtly to that fatal point, that, but that a ſtate of madneſs only could inſpire ſuch an intention, it would appear to be your deliberate purpoſe. In aſſenting to your late bill, I reſiſted the violence of America, at the hazard of my popularity there. I now reſiſt your phrenzy at the ſame riſque here. You have changed your ground. You are becoming the aggreſſors, and offering the laſt of human outrages to the people of America, by ſubjecting them, in effect, to military execution. I know the vaſt ſuperiority of your diſciplined troops over the provincials; but beware how you ſupply the want of diſcipline by deſperation. Inſtead of ſending them the olive branch you have ſent the naked ſword. By the olive branch, I mean a repeal of all the late laws, fruitleſs to you, and oppreſſive to them.

Aſk their aid in a conſtitutional manner, and they will give it to the utmoſt of their ability. They never yet refuſed it, when properly required. Your journals bear the recorded acknowledgments of the zeal with which they have contributed to the general neceſſities of the ſtate. What madneſs is it that prompts you to attempt obtaining that by force which you may more certainly procure by requiſition? They may be flattered into any thing, but they are too much like yourſelves to be driven. Have ſome indulgence for your own likeneſs; reſpect their ſturdy Engliſh virtue; retract your odious exertions of authority, and remember—that the firſt ſtep towards making them contribute to your wants, is to reconcile them to your government.

B O S T O N, *June* 23.

Laſt Tueſday evening, the Committee of Correſpondence, received the following ſubſcription, from our ſympathizing Brethren of Marblehead, ſigned by twenty-eight principal merchants and traders in that port.

WE the ſubſcribers, merchants and traders of Marblehead, do hereby offer to our oppreſſed, but much reſpected Brethren of Boſton and other neighbouring towns thereof: During the operation of the act of Parliament, called the *Port-Bill*; the free uſe of our ſtores in this town, reſerving only ſufficient room for our own goods and merchandize. We likewiſe aſſure them of our readineſs in ſeeing to the lading or unlading of their goods in this town, and ſhall conſider ourſelves obliged to them for every opportunity of thus ſaving them expence, and ſhewing how much we ſympathize with and reſpect them. We confidently depend on their patience and reſolution, the known characteriſticks of Boſtonians and their neighbours; and hope ſoon to ſee them relieved from their diſtreſs, and the liberties of America founded on a permanent baſis, by an INDISSOLUBLE UNION of the colonies.

Marblehead, June 7th, 1774.

N. B. Such of us as have wharves, do likewiſe heartily and freely give the uſe of them to our Brethren aforeſaid, for landing their goods and merchandize in this place.

N E W P O R T, *June* 20.

Laſt Saturday arrived here, the ſhip Black Prince, Captain Daniel Gardiner, from Charleſtown, South Carolina, which place he left the 9th inſt. and informs, that the account of the blocking up the port of Boſton arrived there two or three days before he ſailed, and occaſioned great confuſion among the inhabitants; and that the people of that city offered to load Capt. Gardiner's ſhip with Rice, for the ſupport of the poor of Boſton, but he could not take it in.

N E W - Y O R K, *June* 30.

By the laſt accounts from Scotland, we are aſſured, that no leſs than two thouſand ſouls, natives of the county of Galloway, are on the point of departing for America: they are chiefly diſtined for this province, and will bring with them at leaſt twenty thouſand guineas; this is inſerted from very good authority.

A bill for the regulation of all the American colonies, is to be brought into the Houſe of Commons in the preſent ſeſſion: this intimation was received by the laſt veſſels arrived at Marblehead from London.

A committee of Gentlemen, inhabitants of this province, will in a few days be appointed to meet the repreſentatives of the other colonies, at the enſuing grand continental congreſs, to be held on the firſt day of September next, at a place that ſhall in the interim be fixed on, agreeable to the meaſures lately concerted by the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

By accounts from Jamaica we are informed, that the inhabitants of Kingſton have, after thirty years attention to it, compleated an Herculean labour, and brought Hope river from the mountains to paſs through the town of Kingſton, which is now, to the unſpeakable joy of every inhabitant, incomparably well watered, and the place rendered more healthy than at any time ſince it was conſtructed.——The wild Negroes who had threatened to be very troubleſome, are at length ſatisfied and returned to a ſtate of order and tranquility.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, having given orders for tranſports to ſail for New-York, and there to take on board his Majeſty's royal regiment of Welch Fuſileers; we hear the veſſels are already ſailed, and preparations are making here for their embarkation as ſoon as they arrive.

There was to be a meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Morris, at Morris town, in New-Jerſey, on Monday laſt.

We hear from Suffolk county, Long-Iſland, that on Friday laſt, the 24th inſt. the Committees of the ſeveral towns in that county, were to meet, in order to chooſe deputies to attend a provincial convention in this city.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *July* 4.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the north of England, to his Friend in this City.

"As to public affairs I have not much to tell you, without I ſay, that I believe both courtiers and patriots act, in general, from contemptible motives (that is, private intereſt) corruption and bribery on the one ſide, with diſſipation and want, on the other, will make ſlaves of us all.—Your's is the country, where liberty ſeems to be the beſt underſtood, or at leaſt, the moſt valued.—Surely by the preſent act they don't mean to ſend offenders home to be tried—ſuch a ſtroke at your liberty, I apprehend, would rouſe the whole Continent, and indeed, with reaſon might they take the alarm, at ſo unjuſt a procedure—but, juſtice and equity ſeem to be quite baniſhed and exploded from the preſent ſyſtem of politics, in England, as well as in the other parts of Europe—Such conduct, one may reaſonably conclude, will terminate in confuſion, and then woe be to the *heads* of thoſe whoſe evil machinations have brought on the day of trouble."

Extract of a Letter from Capt. John Connelly, Commandant at Fort Pitt, to his friend in Philadelphia, June 27, 1774.

"The inhabitants in general are fled from this place, and this country is in great confuſion. I underſtand, a party of Shawaneſe warriors were about to ſet out to annoy our ſettlements towards Redſtone, and I have detached 100 active militia, under the command of good officers, to fall in with them if poſſible, and expect to hear of a ſkirmiſh between them every hour. I have ſent down the appraiſments of the King's boats, which I was obliged to tear up in the hurry to laſh the pickets. You will obſerve the neceſſity of keeping ſome of the Royal Iriſh here, in order to protect ſo valuable a part of his Majeſty's property."

We hear his Honour the GOVERNOR has ordered writs to be iſſued, ſummoning the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province to meet on Monday, the 18th of July, on Indian affairs.

On Friday laſt a gold medal was adjudged by the Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the College of this city, to Mr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, (a native of Pennſylvania) for his extenſive and accurate knowledge in that branch of medicine.

Early on Saturday morning, the 18th inſtant, died at Lancaſter, in the 43d year of her age, MRS. ESTHER BARTON, wife of the REV. MR. THOMAS BARTON, of that place, and ſiſter to Mr. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, of Philadelphia.

It is not eaſy to do juſtice to the character of this amiable and excellent woman, without incurring the ſuſpicion of flattery among thoſe who did not know her. Bleſſed with a ſuperior underſtanding, a ſound judgment, and peculiar ſweetneſs of temper, ſhe always knew what was propriety of conduct on every occaſion, and how to be agreeable in every company. But ſhe conſidered it to be her higheſt honour, as it was her chief deſire, to *ſhine* in her own family, as a dutiful *wife* and tender *mother*; ſetting an example of virtue and œconomy to her children, and preferring the calm walk of domeſtic happineſs, to all thoſe fantaſtic and adventitious joys, in the purſuit of which too many waſte their precious time.

She bore, for many days, the greateſt bodily pain with exemplary patience and reſignation; and finding at laſt the time of her diſſolution at hand, ſhe took leave of her family with a chriſtian

titude, imploring the bleſſing of Heaven upon them, and a ſpeedy releaſe for herſelf, in full hope that ſhe was to change this tranſitory ſcene for a *better inheritance*.

On Sunday evening her remains were interred in the chancel of St. James's Church, her pall having been ſupported to the grave by ſix Magiſtrates. All denominations of people ſeemed to follow as *mourners*, and at the head of theſe, as a true picture of diſtreſs and ſorrow, were a *bereaved huſband and eight weeping children*.—A pathetic diſcourſe, well ſuited to the occaſion, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. HELMUTH, Miniſter of the German Lutheran Church of that place.

*** The members of the Society for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, are deſired to attend their general meeting at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, this evening, at the ſixth hour.

The following is a copy of the Circular Letter ſent by the Committee for this city and county, to the different counties in this province.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Committee of Correſpondence for this city and county, beg leave to encloſe you printed copies of the Reſolves, paſſed at a very large and reſpectable meeting of the Freeholders and Freemen in the State-houſe Square, on Saturday the 18th inſtant. By the 4th of thoſe Reſolves, you will obſerve that it was left for the Commitee "To determine on the moſt "proper mode of collecting the ſenſe of this "province in the preſent critical ſituation of "our affairs, and appointing Deputies to attend "the *propoſed congreſs*." In purſuance of this truſt, we have, upon the matureſt deliberation, determined upon the mode contained in the two following propoſitions, which we hope may meet with the approbation and concurrence of your reſpectable county, viz.

"1. That the Speaker of the Honorable Houſe "of Repreſentatives be deſired to write to the "ſeveral members of Aſſembly in this province, "requeſting them to meet in this city as ſoon "as poſſible, but not later than the 1ſt of Auguſt next, to take into their conſideration our "very alarming ſituation.

"2. That letters be written to proper perſons in each county, recommending it to "them to get Committees appointed for their "reſpective counties, and that the ſaid Com"mittees, or ſuch number of them as may be "thought proper, may meet in Philadelphia, "at the time the Repreſentatives are convened, "in order to conſult and adviſe on the moſt "expedient mode of appointing Deputies for "the general congreſs, and to give their weight "to ſuch as may be appointed."

The Speaker of the Aſſembly, in a very obliging and ready manner, had agreed to comply with the requeſt in the former of theſe propoſitions; but we are now informed that, on account of the Indian diſturbances, the Governor has found it neceſſary to call the Aſſembly to meet in their legiſlative capacity on Monday July 18, being about the ſame time the Speaker would probably have invited them to a conference or convention in their private capacity.

What we have therefore to requeſt is, that, if you approve of the mode expreſſed in the ſecond propoſition, the whole or part of the Committee appointed, or to be appointed for your county, will meet the Committees from the other counties at Philadelphia on Friday the 15th of July, in order to aſſiſt in framing inſtructions, and preparing ſuch matters as may be proper to recommend to our Repreſentatives at their meeting the Monday following.

We truſt no apology is neceſſary for the trouble we propoſe giving your Committee of attending at Philadelphia; as we are perſuaded you are fully convinced of the neceſſity of the cloſeſt union among ourſelves both in ſentiment and action; nor can ſuch union be obtained ſo well by any other method, as by a meeting of the county Committees of each particular province, in one place, preparatory to the general congreſs.

We would not offer ſuch an affront to the well known public ſpirit of Pennſylvanians, as to queſtion your zeal on the preſent occaſion. Our very exiſtence in the rank of Freemen, and the ſecurity of all that ought to be dear to us, evidently depend upon our conducting this great cauſe to its proper iſſue by firmneſs, wiſdom and unanimity. We cannot therefore doubt your ready concurrence in every meaſure that may be conducive to the public good; and it is with pleaſure we can aſſure you, that all the colonies, from South-Carolina to New-Hampſhire, ſeem animated with one ſpirit in the common cauſe, and conſider this as the proper criſis for having our differences with the Mother Country brought to ſome certain iſſue, and our liberties fixt upon a permanent foundation. This deſirable end can only be accompliſhed by a free communion of ſentiments, and a ſincere fervent regard to the intereſts of our common country.

We beg to be favoured with an anſwer to this, and whether the Committee for your county can attend at Philadelphia at the time propoſed.

Signed by the Chairman.

YORK-TOWN, *June 24*, 1774.

In conſequence of a letter from the Committee of Philadelphia, the inhabitants of this town met on Monday the 21ſt ult. MICHAEL SWOPE, Eſq; was appointed Chairman, who explained the deſign and cauſe of the meeting; the diſtreſſed ſtate of the inhabitants of Boſton; and the nature and tendency of the acts of Parliament lately paſſed.—After due deliberation, the following Reſolves were come into, *nem. con.*

1. THAT we will concur with our brethren of Philadelphia and Siſter Colonies, in any conſtitutional meaſure in order to obtain redreſs.

2. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the inhabitants of Boſton are now ſuffering in the common cauſe of liberty.

3. It is directed, that to obtain the ſenſe of our fellow inhabitants of York County upon the preſent important and alarming occaſion, notice ſhall be given to the inhabitants of this county, that they, or ſuch as ſhall be delegated by the ſeveral townſhips in the county, do meet at the Court-houſe in York-Town, on Monday the 4th of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to enter into ſuch conſtitutional Reſolves as may be for the pubic good, and tend to reſtore the liberties of Britiſh America.

A Committee of thirteen perſons were then choſen for this town, to remain till altered by another general meeting, which they were authoriſed and directed to call.

At a meeting of the Juſtices, the gentlemen of the bar, Grand-Jury, and principal inhabitants of the county of Northampton, held at Eaſton, on the 21ſt day of June inſt.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Eſq; in the Chair.

IT being conſidered, that it was neceſſary for all the counties of this province to join with their brethren of Philadelphia, in expreſſing their ſentiments upon the preſent intereſting occaſion, relative to the oppreſſive Acts of Parliament lately paſſed in Great-Britain, tending to deſtroy the liberties of North-America, it was unanimouſly reſolved as follows,

1. That the Act of Parliament for ſhutting up the port and harbour of Boſton is an act of the higheſt oppreſſion, and a violation of the liberties of America.

2. That as we conſider the inhabitants of the ſaid town as ſuffering in the common cauſe of American freedom, we will aſſiſt them to obtain redreſs by every legal act in our power.

3. That it is our opinion the moſt conſtitutional and effectual method for obtaining ſuch redreſs is, by having a general Congreſs of Committees, to be compoſed and choſen out of the members of the different aſſemblies of each colony.

4. That a Committee be formed in this county, conſiſting of ſix perſons, namely, William Edmunds, George Taylor, Lewis Gordon, John Okely, Peter Kachlein and Jacob Orndt, Eſquires, to correſpond with our Brethren in Philadelphia, and the other counties of this province, and to cooperate with them in ſuch meaſures, as ſhall be judged moſt proper for the general good.

5. That the Committee be deſired to receive the ſubſcriptions of ſuch charitable perſons in this county, who ſhall incline to ſupport the diſtreſſed and ſuffering inhabitants of the town of Boſton;—and Reſolved, that it is the duty of every inhabitant of this county to contribute, according to his circumſtances, to relieve their ſuffering brethren; the monies raiſed by ſuch ſubſcription to be diſpoſed of for the uſe of the inhabitants of the ſaid town of Boſton, in ſuch way as the Committee ſhall think fit.

6. That William Edmunds, Eſq; the Repreſentative in Aſſembly for this county, be required by his Brethren of the Committee of Correſpondence now appointed, to attend and meet the other Repreſentatives of Aſſembly of this province, in caſe the Speaker of the Houſe ſhall think proper to call them together upon this deeply intereſting and alarming occaſion; and that it is the opinion of his conſtituents here, that he do give his attendance accordingly.

On Wedneſday laſt upwards of five hundred of the moſt reſpectable Freeholders of the county of Newcaſtle, and ten gentlemen deputed and fully impowered to act in behalf of the borough of Wilmington and Chriſtiana Hundred, met at the Court-Houſe in the town of New-Caſtle, and unanimouſly choſe

THOMAS M'KEAN, Eſquire, Chairman.

The Chairman opened the occaſion of the meeting with a ſpeech of about two hours in length, in which the royal charters or original compacts made by the ſeveral Kings in behalf of the nation of Great-Britain with the firſt ſettlers of the Britiſh colonies in North-America; the conſtitutional rights of the coloniſts as men, as freemen and Engliſh ſubjects; the breaches of thoſe compacts and invaſion of thoſe rights by the ſeveral acts of Parliament ſince the year 1764, and the diſtreſs of our Brethren in Boſton and the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay for aſſerting and defending the rights and liberties of America, were conſidered and fully explained; and the moſt probable mode of relief, and reſtoring peace and harmony between Great-Britain and theſe colonies was pointed out. The whole was concluded by reading the wiſe, ſpirited and truly patriotic proceedings of the Provincial Committee of Maryland, and a letter which the Chairman had juſt received from one of that Committee.

After which the following reſolutions were agreed to, *without a diſſenting voice.*

RESOLVED,

1. THAT the act of Parliament, for ſhutting up the port of Boſton, is unconſtitutional; oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the Britiſh colonies; and that, therefore, we conſider our Brethren at Boſton, as ſuffering in the common cauſe of America.

2. That a congreſs of deputies, from the ſeveral colonies in North America, is the moſt probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering Brethren, obtaining redreſs of American grievances, ſecuring our rights and liberties, and re-eſtabliſhing peace and harmony between Great-Britain and theſe colonies, on a conſtitutional foundation.

3. That a reſpectable Committee be immediately appointed for the county of New-Caſtle, to correſpond with the ſiſter colonies and with the other counties in this government, in order that all may unite in promoting and endeavouring to attain the great and valuable ends mentioned in the foregoing reſolution.

4. That the moſt eligible mode of appointing deputies would be by the Repreſentatives of the people of this government met in their *legiſlative capacity*, but as the Houſe of Aſſembly have adjourned themſelves to the thirtieth day of September next, and it is not expected his Honor our Governor will call them by writs of ſummons on this occaſion, having refuſed to do the like in his other province of Pennſylvania, therefore that the Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly be deſired, by the Committee now to be appointed, to write to the ſeveral Members of Aſſembly, requeſting them to convene at New-Caſtle on any day, not later than the firſt of Auguſt next, to take into their moſt ſerious conſideration our very alarming ſituation, and to appoint deputies to attend at a general congreſs for the colonies, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be generally agreed on.

5. That the Committee now to be choſen conſiſt of thirteen perſons, to wit, Thomas M'Kean, John Evans, John M'Kinly, James Latimer, George Read, Alexander Porter, Samuel Patterſon, Nicholas Van Dike, Thomas Cooch, Job Harvey, George Monro, Samuel Platt and Richard Cantwell, and that, any ſeven of them may act.

6. That the ſaid Committee immediately ſet on foot a ſubſcription for the relief of ſuch poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton, as may be deprived of the means of ſubſiſtence by the act of Parliament, commonly ſtiled the *Boſton Port Bill*. The money ariſing from ſuch ſubſcription to be laid out as the Committee ſhall think will beſt anſwer the ends propoſed.

7. That the inhabitants of this county will *adopt and carry into execution* all and ſingular ſuch peaceable and conſtitutional meaſures, as ſhall be agreed on by a majority of the colonies, by their deputies, at the intended congreſs; and will have no trade, commerce or dealings whatſoever with that province, city or town in the Britiſh colonies on this continent *(if any ſuch ſhould be)* or with any individual therein, who ſhall refuſe to adopt the ſame, until the before-mentioned act of Parliament, and two other bills reſpecting the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay depending in Parliament (if paſſed into acts) are repealed.

Signed by Order,

DAVID THOMPSON, Clk. Com.

SALEM, *New-Jerſey, July 1*, 1774.

THE inhabitants of the county of Salem, are earneſtly called upon to attend a General Meeting of the county, at the Court-Houſe in the town of Salem, on Friday the fifteenth day of July inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to conſider of ſome proper meaſures to be taken in ſupport of American freedom, at this alarming criſis.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Liſbon.
Sch. Britannia, J. Martin, Hiſpaniola.
Sch. Dove, N. Bartlet, Grenadoes.
Sl. Bold Defiance, J. Muſſon, Tortola & St. Croix.
Br. Two Brothers, J. Stephens, Jamaica & Hiſpan.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, Antigua.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Sch. Nancy, J. Lockhart, North-Carolina.
Sloop Polly, T. Buck, Ditto.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, North-Carolina.
Sch. Mulberry, W. Bennett, Virginia.
Brig Nancy, D. Vanvooris, Tobago.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.

CLEARED.

Sloop Two Brothers, B. Clarke, N. Providence.
Brig Ann, J. Eve, Jamaica.
Sch. Britannia, J. Stanwood, Portſmouth.
Sloop Henrietta, J. Carty, Maryland.
Ship Molly, G. Johnſton, Briſtol.
Sch. Happy, Return, J. Chatfield, Georgia.
Sloop Hopewell, T. Tucker, St. Kitts.
Sloop Catherine, J. R. Morris, Maryland.
Brig Morning Star, W. Price, St. Croix.
Schooner Martha, A. Tappen, New-England.
Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinſon, Barbados.
Brig Polly, W. Greenway, Virginia.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New York.
Sloop Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode-Iſland.
Sch. Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Sloop Charming Nancy, J. Walkenſhaw, Jamaica.
Ship Nancy and Suky, J. Robinſon, Falmouth.
Sloop George, R. Juſtice, Virginia.
Sloop Peggy and Betſy, D. Ferguſon, New-York.
Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, Dominica.

City of Philadelphia, June 27, 1774.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, to *Nineteen Shillings* per Ct.

RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per Ct.

Whitebread lb. oz.	*Midd. do. lb. oz.*	*Rye do. lb. oz.*
1d. loaf is 0 6¾	1d. loaf is 0 7¼	1d. loaf is 0 10¼
2d. ditto, 0 13¼	2d. ditto, 0 14¾	2d. ditto, 1 4½
4d. ditto, 1 10½	4d. ditto, 1 13½	4d. ditto, 2 9
8d. ditto, 3 5	8d. ditto, 3 11	8d. ditto, 5 2
12d. ditto, 4 15½	12d. ditto, 5 8½	12d. ditto, 7 11

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 22 years of age, 5 feet four inches high, well made, with a long neck and falling ſhoulders, walks upright, has bandy well made legs, with thick muſcular calves, large mouth and lips, much inclined to laugh when he ſpeaks, remarkable talkative, and fond of playing ſcraps of tunes on the fife; he is of a middling black colour. He having taken a pipe box with ſundry cloaths, may change his dreſs. The above Reward will be paid on his being ſecured, by PHILIP WILSON.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to take or harbour ſaid negro at their peril.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet,

PROPOSES to leave this city in a ſhort time, and is determined to ſell off his large ſtock of goods, remarkably cheap for caſh only. Conſiſting of a large aſſortment of DRY GOODS and CROCKERY, &c. ſome of the particulars of which will be inſerted in our next.

This Day is publiſhed (price 1s. 6d.) by

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the London Book-ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS on the Act of Parliament commonly called the BOSTON PORT BILL; with THOUGHTS on Civil Society and Standing Armies. By JOSIAH QUINCY, Jun.

The above may be had of Meſſrs. Noel and Hazard and Mr. Hugh Gaine in New York, of Mr. William Achman in Annapolis, Maryland, of Mrs. Rind in Williamſburgh, and of Mr. Robert Wells in Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

A YOUNG MAN who can be well recommended, writes a good hand and underſtands book keeping, would be glad of employment in a retail or wholeſale ſtore, being ſomething acquainted with goods. Any one whom this may ſuit, by leaving a line at the Printers, will be waited on.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

IN laſt week's Journal we have a performance of a very ſingular nature; the profeſſed deſign of which is to laugh all *moderation* and diſpaſſionate meaſures out of doors, and to ſet up in their ſtead, as the ſtandard of patriotiſm, the furious conduct of ungoverned zeal. The author in his concluſion, even dares ſo far to affront our underſtanding, as to adviſe us, in our choice of delegates for the congreſs, to beware of thoſe "who affect the garb of MODERATION"—The inhabitants of this city have been long reſpectable for their rational and ſteady zeal in the true cauſe of liberty; and the very firſt advice they † reſolved to give to the town of Boſton, on the preſent alarming occaſion, was to recommend to them "*prudence, firmneſs* and MODERATION"—But, in the ſtile of this writer, all who adviſe "*moderation*"—are to be conſidered—"as more artful and dangerous than the "bluſtering inſtruments of tyrants,"

Time, however, will ſhew who have been the beſt friends to liberty and their country,—your rational and *moderat*, or thoſe called your *ſpirited* men?

What I would deſire above all things, is that we would review the ground on which we formerly wiſhed to ſtand, and be convinced that the *uſe of our reaſon* and *deliberation* in all our conduct are indiſpenſible duties, in theſe truly perilous and ſerious times. To aſſiſt us in both theſe points, I ſhall give the ſentiments of two celebrated *Pennſylvanians*, the one declaring what ground we ought to ſtand on, and the other contending for that *moderation*, of which he himſelf is a ſhining example—The perſons I mean are Dr. FRANKLIN and the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER—men who have a better chance to be heard at preſent than the writer of this.

Extracts from Dr. FRANKLIN'S *examination before the Houſe of Commons on the repeal of the ſtamp-act.*

Q. "Did you ever hear the authority of Parliament to make laws for America queſtioned till lately?"

A. "The authority of Parliament was allowed to be valid in all laws, *except ſuch as ſhould lay* INTERNAL TAXES. It was *never diſputed in laying duties to regulate trade.*"

Q. "Was it an opinion in America before 1763, that the Parliament had no right to lay taxes and duties there?"

A. "I never heard any objection to the right of laying *duties to regulate commerce*; but a right to lay *internal* taxes was never ſuppoſed to be in Parliament, as we are not repreſented there."

Q. "Can you ſhew there is any kind of difference between the two taxes *(external* and *internal)* to the Colony on which they may be laid?"

A. "I think the difference is very great. An EXTERNAL tax is a duty laid on commodities imported. That duty is added to the firſt coſt, and other charges on the commodity, and when it is offered to ſale, makes a part of the price. If *the people do not like the price, they refuſe it, they are not obliged to pay it.* But an INTERNAL tax is forced from the people without their conſent, if not laid by their own repreſentatives. The ſtamp-act ſays, we ſhall have no commerce, make no exchange of property with each other, neither purchaſe nor grant, nor recover debts; we ſhall neither marry nor make our wills, unleſs we pay ſuch and ſuch ſums, and thus it is intended to extort our money from us, or ruin us by the conſequence of refuſing to pay it."

It is evident from the above extracts, that the *oppoſition* which Dr. Franklin here avows to *particular articles*, is the REFUSING TO PURCHASE THEM."

On theſe parts of the Doctor's anſwers, a New-England writer, who it is preſumed will alſo be better heard at preſent than the writer hereof, has the following remarks. *(See Connecticut Journ. of June 24.)*

"The TEA ACT paſſed the ſeſſion following, viz. 1767. And when the bill was brought into Parliament, the Miniſter, *(Charles Townſhend, Eſq;)* declared that he was now "proceeding on ground, which the Americans themſelves had already yeilded."—There does not appear to have been any diſtinction made at that time between duties laid for one purpoſe or another. The word *regulation*, when applied to trade and commerce, appears to have been conſidered in the ſame light, as it is when made uſe of in the foregoing anſwer to the objection ſtated, and ſeems to denote the general ſyſtem of laws, by which the affairs of the colony, or of trade, are governed.

And this was the general language through America.

I dont mean to enter into any diſcuſſion of the ſubject, nor to conſider whether the line which the Americans run at that time was well or ill founded; but only to recall to our minds what was that line, and the extent of their claim, in order that we may form ſome judgment what were the ſentiments of Parliament when they paſſed the tea act, viz. Whether they thought themſelves within the line preſcribed by the Americans themſelves, or tranſgreſſing the ſame?

The New-England writer then concludes with quoting the following paragragh from the Pennſylvania Farmer—with reſpect to moderation—

"We cannot act with too much caution in "our diſputes. Anger produces anger; and "differences, that might be accommodated by "kind and reſpectful behaviour, may by imprudence be enlarged to incurable rage. In quarrels between countries, as well as in thoſe between individuals, when they have riſen to a "certain height, the firſt cauſe of diſſention is "no longer remembered, the minds of the parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and "reſenting the mutual expreſſions of their diſ"like. When feuds have reached that fatal "point, all conſiderations of reaſon and equity "vaniſh, and a blind fury governs, or rather "confounds all things,—a people no longer re"gard their intereſt, but the gratification of "their wrath."

† *At the meeting at the City Tavern.*

FOR MORE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS SEE THE FOURTH PAGE.

FOR C O R K,

The fast sailing SHIP
FRIENDSHIP,
THOMAS JANN,
MASTER;

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to JAMES STUART and SAMUEL JACKSON, near the Drawbridge.

There are now on board a few Scotch servants, whose times are to be disposed of by said Stuart and Jackson, who have for sale choice Irish beef, pork, butter, and oatmeal, a few barrels of best Scotch herrings, Burlington gammons, and Jamaica coffee, &c.

APOTHECARIES PHIALS,
Sorted in crates from 8 oz. to thumb phials,
To be sold cheap by
ALEXANDER TOD,
In Front-street, two doors above Chesnut-street.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
Hath just imported from Glasgow, via New-York,

A NEAT assortment of silk gauzes, checks, brown Hollands, lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, &c. &c. which he will sell at his store in Front-street, upon reasonable terms.——Those who are indebted to him beyond the usual credit, are requested to discharge such balances.

THE HORSE
GENERAL GAGE,

A FINE blooded hunter, upwards of fifteen hands high, fit either for the saddle or carriage, to be sold immediately. He will be warranted sound, and may be seen at the Indian Queen, in Fourth-street, till the middle of next week.

TO BE SOLD,
By the SUBSCRIBER,

THE HOUSE he now lives in, situated on the east side of Second-street, the third house from the corner of Chesnut-street; it is 22 feet front by 28, 3 stories high, two rooms on a floor, all new and in good order; the lot is 34 feet deep; the shop fitted for any kind of business, and in a good stand. For further information enquire at the said house. ARCHIBALD M'ELROY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a likely, healthy English servant Girl; she is honest, sober, and has five years to serve. Enquire of EDWARD OXLEY, in Front-street, opposite Black horse Alley, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of an indented Irish servant man, who has near four years to serve. He understands dressing of horses, driving post-chaise, &c. He would make a good ostler at an inn. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a strong healthy servant girl, who has four years to serve; she is near 17 years of age, and can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety. For further particulars enquire at Mr. COLE's, in Coates's Alley, opposite the Buck tavern in Second-street.

To be SOLD or LEASED,
For a term of years,

A GRIST MILL, now in order for country work, and in an extraordinary part of the country for wheat, with a saw mill near ready to run, and there is not a saw mill within fourteen miles of said place, with a never failing stream quite sufficient for three mills; situate in Kent county on Delaware, at the head of a creek known by the name of Murderkill Creek, within one mile of a landing where vessels attend, and the tide water comes up to the mill seat, where all wheat, flour, and scantling, or other produce, may be carried by water to the landing, without the expence of a team: Great quantities of wheat are carried from this to Philadelphia: Any person or persons inclining to buy or lease, may have every necessary belonging to both mills, and know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living at said mill. It may be entered upon at any time.
THOMAS OGLE.

TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL DAVIS, HATTER,
At the corner of Church Alley, in Third-street,

A SUITABLE PRESENT for every freeborn Englishman, or the Peoples antient and just Liberties asserted, in the trial of WILLIAM PENN and WILLIAM MEAD, at the sessions held at the Old Bailey, in London, the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th of September, 1670, against the most arbitrary procedure of that Court. To which is added, a REHEARSAL of the most material parts of our great Charter (which is the great bulwark of British liberty) with the formalities of grant, and also the curse which the clergy were directed to pronounce against all the breakers thereof. Likewise some useful observations; together with Judge Keeling's case, and a recital of the Bill of Rights. The whole absolutely necessary to be known by every Englishman, especially at a time when our rights and privileges have been openly invaded.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TIMOTHY SLOAN, son-in-law to the late JOSEPH FRAZER, of this city, baker, takes this opportunity to acquaint his friends and customers, that he intends carrying on the business of ship-bread baking, &c. as usual, in Penn-street, next door to Mr. Joseph Russell's, and hopes for the continuance of his said father-in-law's friends and customers favours in that way, as he will endeavour to serve them on as good terms as any in this city.

IF GEORGE WALDENBERGER will let his brother DANIEL in Philadelphia know where he is, he will tell him something to his advantage from Germany.

WAS taken up a adrift, in the river Delaware, between the nineteenth and twentieth of this instant (June) a large YAWL. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber, living in Chester.
MICHAEL KOYALL.

THOMAS HARRIS,
Has opened store next door to the corner of Spruce-street, in Water-street, where he has for sale, either by wholesale or retail,

WEST-INDIA and New-England rum, Jamaica spirits, Lisbon and Teneriffe wines, brandy, Geneva; muscovado, loaf and lump sugars; tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, raisins, Scotch barley, cordials and spices, together with many other things in the Grocery way, which he will sell on the very lowest terms for cash: He has also a variety of stone and crockery ware, which he will dispose of remarkably cheap.

Baltimore, June 16, 1774.

THE Partnership of THOMAS EWING and WALTER HALL, under the firm of EWING and HALL, dissolved the first of this instant (June) of which all persons are desired to take notice. Those who have any accounts against them, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled.
THOMAS EWING.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
Next door to Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, at the Race Horses, in Baltimore,

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the favours of his friends and the public, and hopes for a continuance of their custom, which he will always study to merit, by selling at the lowest profit. He has now for sale, Jamaica spirit, West-India and continent rum, all kinds of wines, tea and sugar of different kinds, coffee, cordials and patent medicines; a large collection of the best books, both antient and modern. He carries on the Book-binding and Stationary business in an extensive manner. Any merchant, or others, may have accompt-books ruled or unruled, to any size as bespoke. Any person who buys a quantity, to sell again, shall have them on the easiest terms.

A MAN and his wife, of an unexceptionable character, may have two or three rooms in a commodious house, in a very public part of the city. Enquire of the Printer.

THESE are to acquaint the public that a new stage is now carried on between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by way of Cæcil Court-house, and Port Penn, which to the judicious appears the most eligible and conducive to the ease and dispatch of transporting goods and passengers from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to Baltimore, Cæcil Court-House being situated near the mouth of Elk, a tedious river to go up or down, and within sixteen miles of Port Penn, on the river Delaware, from whence vessels may, and generally do sail to Philadelphia in one tide, and with head winds in two tides. The advantages that must necessarily accrue from the dispatch which will arise from this stage, more than any other yet established, 'tis hoped will induce the public in general to encourage the same. The stage-boat kept by William Galbraith, will set off from Baltimore every Tuesday morning, and return from Cæcil Court-House on every Friday morning. The stage-boat kept by John Craven and Samuel Stewart, will set off from Port-Penn to Philadelphia on every Friday morning, and return from Philadelphia to Port-Penn on every Tuesday. Proper waggons will be always kept and ready. Goods will be received and delivered for Baltimore, at Aaron Musgrave's, on Stamper's wharf, from which wharf she will sail every Tuesday.

WILLIAM GALBRAITH,
JOHN CRAVEN,
SAMUEL STEWART.

N. B. As the said GALBRAITH *has continued the stages for several years, he hopes for the kind encouragement of the public, which he will be ever studious to deserve.*

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 20th of June, from the subscriber, barber, living below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, an Irish servant man, named RICHARD HARRISON, (but may change his name) by trade a barber, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a stout well made fellow, about 21 or 22 years of age, has a down look, smooth face, pale complexion, wears his own straight dark brown hair, but had on when he went off a false curl. Had on and took with him, a light thickset coat about half worn, a striped Holland jacket, a short white linen jacket with sleeves, a pair of half-worn black stocking breeches, two pair of brown thread stockings, a pair of good shoes, pinchbeck buckles, two shirts, one white and one check, a black handkerchief and white stock, and a half-worn castor hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE HARMAN.

N. B. He came over about seven weeks ago in the brig———, Captain Button, from Waterford.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 27th instant (June) from the subscriber, living in Princeton, a servant boy named PETER MURPHY, about five feet ten inches high, brown curled hair, of a reddish complexion, speaks good English, and very little upon the Irish, his native language; had on a brown sagathy coat, and a pair of white drilling breeches; also had with him, a rough beaver hat, and a half-worn castor ditto. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, if within this province, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and if out of it, the above Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by
JONATHAN BALDWIN.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Carnarvon township, Lancaster county, on Saturday the 18th day of June, a servant boy, country born, between seven and eight years old, named SAMUEL VANDEGRIF, a smart lively boy, with fair hair; had on when he went away, a striped lincey jacket with sleeves, tow shirt and petticoat trowsers, new shoes with strings, and an old felt hat: It is supposed he was taken off by John M'Clerty, his step-father, as they were seen together the same day; and it is also supposed that Agnes M'Clarety, the boy's mother, and Jane Willson, alias Johnson, his grandmother, were in company; and as the boy was brought up by his said grandmother, who went with him through the country begging charity, it is likely she may take him and follow the same calling, and endeavour to sell him. Whoever takes up the said boy shall have the above Reward, and if he is found in the custody of the above persons, or either of them, whoever secures them so that they may be brought to justice, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward also, and reasonable charges, paid by
JOHN JENKINS.

O F F I C E
For the SALE of REAL ESTATES.

TO BE SOLD, by public vendue on the premises on Wednesday the 20th day of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, two lots or parcels of ground, containing about eight acres, situated within the city of Philadelphia, on both sides of Sassafras or Race street, adjoining the east side of the river Schuylkill.

Those lots will be divided into forty two smaller lots, each of which will have a front of about thirty six feet on a fifty feet street, and none of them will contain less than one hundred and thirty two feet in depth.

Also two other lots or parcels of ground, containing about four acres, situated on both sides of Mulberry or Arch-street, between the Front and Second-streets from Schuylkill; these will be divided into thirty four smaller lots, having fronts of thirty four, thirty six and thirty eight feet on the streets aforesaid and none of them less than one hundred and two feet deep.

Also one other lot or parcel of ground, situated on the north side of High, or Market-street, between the said Front and Second streets from Schuylkill; this will be divided into eleven lots, each having a front of thirty six feet on Market-street, and extending in depth one hundred and two feet.

The situation of those lots, on and near the river Schuylkill, affording an extensive prospect both up and down that beautiful stream, greatly recommends them both for business and pleasure: The Citizen, whose daily attention to business, renders a more remote retreat from the pernicious heats, which prevail in summer inconvenient, may here fix his family in a most healthy and delightful retirement. On the front of the water lots a Shad Fishery has been carried on with a good deal of success and might be greatly improved; and about 100 paces from the shore there is most excellent fishing ground for Rock and Pearch. The water lots likewise afford a convenient place for landing of goods, and there is a very easy ascent from the water to the high ground: Stores might be built, and an advantageous trade opened with those who bring their produce down Schuylkill, and have no tolerably convenient place for landing, and none for storing their goods; and should a communication be effected between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, the trade might become vere extensive: To this may be added, that almost all the water lots on the river Schuylkill, within the bounds of the city, and for a considerable distance above, are in the hands of the Proprietaries, and most probably there will be no opportunity of purchasing for many years. But a view of the lots will recommend them more than any thing which can be said in their praise.

Any person inclinable to purchase the whole or any part of the above, previous to the day appointed for the public sale, may treat with STEPHEN WATTS, Esq; in Arch-street, or with
MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

Plans of the lots may be seen at Mr. Watts's office and at the above office, also at the London Coffee-house and at Lewis Farmer's tavern, the sign of the Buck, in Second-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A house situate on the east side of Front-street on the bank of Delaware, between Spruce and Pine-streets, nearly opposite to Union street; is 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, three stories high in Front-street and four stories in Plumb-street; has good cellars under the whole.

A house on the north side of Lombard-street, 18 feet front by 30 feet deep. The lot is 77 feet in depth, subject to 4l. 10s. per ann. ground-rent.

A tan-yard at Gloucester, N. Jersey, has 34 vats, 2 water-pools, 2 pumps, a bark-house; currying shop and beaming house, contains about half an acre of ground, and will be sold cheap.

June 25, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, in the night of the 23d instant, a likely quarter-blooded dark brown MARE, about fourteen hands and an half high, six years old this grass, a star and snip, both her hind feet white, short docked, with a switch, carries her head and tail well, a natural trotter, shod all round, but partly worn out. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to the owner, shall have FIVE POUNDS, if fifty miles from home, FIFTY SHILLINGS for a less distance, or the above reward for both thief and mare, on conviction of the thief, with reasonable charges, paid by
JOHN CLOYD.

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART'S
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

Burlington, June 14, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT convenient house and lot, situate on Green Bank, in the city of Burlington, fronting the river Delaware, and commands a beautiful prospect for miles up and down: The house is 50 feet front, and the lot upwards of 500 feet deep: On the lot are built convenient stables, coach, waggon, cart and corn houses, and the garden abounds with a variety of the best fruit trees, together with raspberries, strawberries, currants, &c. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, which will be easy, and have an opportunity of viewing the premises, by applying to the subscriber in this city.—Should they not be sold at private sale, before the seventh day of July, they will then be sold at public vendue, between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser, by JAMES STERLING.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,
To be LET at interest, on good real security.
Enquire of the Printer.

A CLERK and an APPRENTICE is wanted, in a Dry-Good Store in Philadelphia: None need apply in either character but such as can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILIP MARCHINTON,
At his store the fourth door below the north-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

HATH imported a large and neat assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable for the season, amongst which are superfine and fine broadcloths; cassimers and wiltons; striped, changeable and plain luteestrings; ducapes and paduasoys; black, blue, white and cloth coloured sattins and persongs; silk, cotton and thread hose and breeches pieces, and almost every article commonly imported.

Said MARCHINTON returns his most humble thanks to his friends and the public, for the favours he hath already received, and hopes for a continuance: He also begs leave to assure them, that he hath it now in his power to serve them better than before, and he will make it his particular study to do it, both to increase his sales and merit their esteem.—He hath best hyson, common green, souchong and bohea TEAS for sale.

Lately imported from London, Bristol, &c. and to be SOLD by
JAMES BRINGHURST,
At his Ware-house on the Bank, below Walnut-street, opposite Joshua Fisher and Sons in Front-street, and John Morton's in Water-street,

A VERY large and general assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. with compleat Furniture both for house and ship building, in great variety; also most sorts of tradesmens tools; knives and forks with or without cases, tea urns, roasting jacks, nails from the smallest to the largest size, iron pots, kettles, &c. Also a large assortment of painters colours, either dry or ground in oil, in large or small quantities; linseed oil by the barrel, gallon or quart, boiled or unboiled; paint brushes and tools, diamonds for cutting glass, &c. window glass from 6 by 8 to the largest size used in building, either square or arched, or in any form; clock-faces, coach-glasses, and sheet glass in crates; also very handsome green or black hair seating, and sundry other articles too numerous to insert.

Just imported in the ship Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, and to be sold by
JOHN DUPUY,
In Second-street, the fourth door below the Friends meeting-house, PHILADELPHIA,

A Considerable number of handsome SILVER WATCHES, of various kinds and prices; also may be had, watch main springs, silver pendants, watch chrystals, inside and outside chains, enamelled dial plates, brass and steel watch keys, jointed and common sorts, pyramid chrystal seals, swivel cornelian ditto set in silver, with various other kinds of materials in the watch way. Likewise a curious assortment of gold and silver hat bands, buttons and loops, with buckles, all of an elegant kind and newest fashion.—He still continues the business of clock and watch making and mending as usual, and will make it his particular care and study to give satisfaction to all those who chuse to employ him.

N. B. At the same place may be had, all kinds of plate and jewellery, imported in the ship Richard Penn, from London; also money scales and weights properly regulated.

MARYLAND and Newcastle ragged money exchanged, at a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at his wholesale and retail store, the corner of Front and Spruce-streets, Philadelphia.

He has opened a general assortment of GOODS, suitable to every season, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

FINE BOTTLED ALE,
In any quantity from a bottle to a groce, fit for present use, to be sold by
DAVID JONES,
Tavern-keeper, in Walnut-street near Third-street.

ANY families, Captains of vessels, &c. that will please to favour him with their custom, may depend on being served in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

N. B. He gives ready money for empty bottles, or will take them in exchange for beer.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, on the first instant, (May) from the subscriber, a small black COW, with crooked horns and some white spots, and a star in her forehead. Whoever takes up the said cow, and brings her to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.
ELIJAH WEED.

THE SUBSCRIBER still continues his Potting business in Market-street, a few doors above the Black Horse, and has on hand a large and general assortment of EARTHEN WARE; where all orders from masters of vessels and country store-keepers will be complied with at the shortest notice, and gratefully acknowledged, by their most humble servant,
WILLIAM STANDLEY.

N. B. All those that are indebted to said STANDLEY, whose accounts are above a twelve-month's standing, are desired to make speedy payment.

STANDLEY AND SYNG,
Have for SALE, at their store in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a few doors above the Black Horse, wholesale and retail,

OLD Jamaica spirits; West-India, New-England and Philadelphia rum; mojasses; loaf, lump and muscovado sugars, by the hogshead or barrel; tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, pepper, allspice, allum, copperas, brimstone, chalk, glue, raisins by the keg, Boston mackarel, lamp and tanners oil, tar and rosin by the barrel, Rhode-Island cheese; also a few hogsheads of Lancaster Geneva, of excellent quality.

AS the partnership between ANDREW CALDWELL and JOSEPH WILSON has been expired some time past, and as repeated solicitations to those who are indebted to them by bond, note or book debt have been ineffectual, Andrew Caldwell will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting them into a lawyer's hands without distinction, if not discharged immediately without further notice.

Just imported by said ANDREW CALDWELL, and will be sold on the very lowest terms, sail canvas, No. 1 to 7; yard 3-8 cotton check, yard wide ditto, yard wide linen check, 7-8 cotton ditto, 3-4 linen checks and stripes, 10 and 11 nail ditto, cotton hollands No. 1 to 2, 6-4 bed bunts, window glass 11 by 9, 10 by 8 and 9 by 7; also a few barrels of choice Irish beef.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennsylvania Packet.* No. 141.

ANNAPOLIS, *(Maryland,) June* 27.

At a meeting of the COMMITTEES appointed by the several counties of the province of MARYLAND, at the city of ANNAPOLIS, the 22d day of June, 1774, and continued by adjournment from day to day, till the 25th day of the same month;

PRESENT NINETY TWO MEMBERS.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Esq; in the Chair.

IT being moved from the Chair to ascertain the manner of dividing upon questions, it was agreed, that on any division each county have one vote, and that all questions be determined by a majority of counties.

The letter and vote of the town of Boston, several letters and papers from Philadelphia and Virginia, the act of Parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boston, the bill depending in Parliament subversive of the charter of the Massachusetts Bay, and that enabling the Governor to send supposed offenders from thence to *another* colony, or *England* for trial, were read, and after mature deliberation thereon,

I. Resolved, that the said act of Parliament, and bills, if passed into acts, are cruel and oppressive invasions of the natural rights of the people of the Massachusetts-Bay as men, and of their constitutional rights as English subjects; and that the said act, if not repealed, and the said bills, if passed into acts, will lay a foundation for the utter destruction of *British* America, and therefore that the town of Boston and province of Massachusetts, are now suffering in the common cause of America.

II. Resolved, that it is the duty of every colony in America to unite in the most speedy and effectual means to obtain a repeal of the said act, and also of the said bills, if passed into acts.

III. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to, Great Britain, until the said acts, or bills if passed into acts be repealed, the same will be the most speedy and effectual means to obtain a repeal of the said act or acts, and preserve North America and her liberties.

IV. Resolved, notwithstanding the people of this province will have many inconveniences and difficulties to encounter, by breaking off their commercial intercourse with the mother country, and are deeply affected at the distress, which will be thereby necessarily brought on many of their fellow subjects in Great-Britain, yet their affection and regard to an injured and oppressed sister colony, their duty to themselves, their posterity, and their country, demand the sacrifice, and therefore that this province will join in an association with the other principal and neighbouring colonies, to stop all exportations to, and importations from, Great-Britain, until the said act, and bills (if passed into acts) be repealed: the non-importation and non-exportation to take place on such future day, as may be agreed on by a general congress of deputies from the colonies, the non-export of tobacco to depend and take place only on a similar agreement by Virginia and North-Carolina, and to commence at such time as may be agreed on, by the deputies for this province and the said colonies of Virginia and North-Carolina.

V. Resolved, that the deputies from this province are authorized to agree to any restrictions upon exports to the West-Indies, which may be deemed necessary, by a majority of the colonies at the general congress.

VI. Resolved, that the deputies from this province are authorized in case the majority of the colonies should think the importation of particular articles from Great-Britain to be *indispensably* necessary for their respective colonies, to admit and provide for this province, such articles as our circumstances shall necessarily require.

VII. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the merchants and others, venders of goods and merchandizes within this province, ought not to take advantage of the above resolve for non-importation, but that they ought to sell their goods and merchandizes that they now have, or may hereafter import, at the same rates they have been accustomed to do within one year last past; and that if any person shall sell any goods which he now has, or hereafter may have, or may import, on any other terms than above expressed, no inhabitant of this province ought, at any time thereafter, to deal with any such person, his agent, manager, factor, or storekeeper, for any commodity whatever.

VIII. Resolved *unanimously*, that a subscription be opened in the several counties of this province, for an immediate collection for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston, now cruelly deprived of the means of procuring subsistance for themselves and families, by the operation of the said act for blocking up their harbour, and that the same be collected by the Committees of the respective counties, and shipped by them in such provisions as may be thought most useful.

IX. UNANIMOUSLY *resolved*, that this Committee embrace this public opportunity, to testify their gratitude and most cordial thanks to the patrons and friends of liberty in Great-Britain, for their patriotic efforts to prevent the present calamity of America.

X. Resolved, that Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, jun. Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, and Samuel Chase, Esquires, or any two or more of them, be deputies for this province, to attend a general congress of deputies from the colonies at such time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct, operating on the commercial connexion of the colonies with the mother country, for the relief of Boston and preservation of American liberty; and that the deputies for this province immediately correspond with Virginia and Pennsylvania, and through them with the other colonies, to obtain a meeting of the general congress, and to communicate, as the opinion of this Committee, that the twentieth day of September next will be the most convenient time, and the city of Philadelphia the most convenient place for a meeting, which time and place, to prevent delay, they are directed to propose.

XI. Resolved *unanimously*, that this province will break off all trade and dealings with that colony, province, or town, which shall decline or refuse to come into the general plan, which may be adopted by the colonies.

XII. Resolved, that the deputies for this province upon their return, call together the Committees of the several counties, and lay before them the measures adopted by the general congress.

Ordered, that copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Committees of Correspondence for the several colonies, and be also published in the Maryland Gazette. *By Order,*

JOHN DUCKETT, Clk. Com.

WILLIAMSBURG *(Virginia,) June* 17.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of his Majesty's council, was this day pleased to order writs to issue for the election of a new Assembly; which, we hear, is to meet as speedily as may be.

On Monday evening last an express arrived in this city from Hampshire, with letters from Col. Abraham Hite, residing there, to his Excellency our Governor, which give us fresh assurances of the determined resolution of the Indians, to declare war against us. It would be needless to expatiate with respect to the distresses of the inhabitants in many of the back parts of this colony, as their situation must be sufficiently obvious to every one, who has attended to the many late accounts of the barbarity of the Indians towards them.—Colonel Hite reports, that he has received intelligence from Wheet river, upon which he can depend, that on the 4th instant, some people going to or by the house of one William Speir, they discovered him, his wife, and four children, murdered and scalped, with a broad axe sticking in the man's breast, and his wife lying on her back entirely naked. At another place they found a man's coat, with a number of bullet holes in it, and a child murdered close by the same. The cattle they have likewise killed. In short, the outrages committed by these barbarians are hardly credible; and, we are told, that scarce a day happens but some cruelty or other is committed. Colonel Hite declares, that although he resided there during the two last wars, he never saw a greater consternation and distress among the people than is at this time.

On Saturday, the 21st of May, was found, on Buffaloe Ridge road, about 5 miles above the mouth of Tye river, in Amherst county, the body of an elderly man, who appeared to have been murdered some days before; his head had been violently beat (probably with a club) and his body removed some distance from the road, and nearly covered with stones. He was dressed in a dark grey coat, with black cuffs and buttons, black velvet waistcoat and breeches, and jack-boots. There is reason to think he was a dissenting clergyman, as the jury found in his pockets some printed and manuscript sermons, and some memorandums, in one of which was wrote "the "Reverend Jacob Peoples," which is supposed to have been his name, and it is said to have been an inhabitant of the back parts of Pennsylvania. They also found about 30s. in silver, with some other things, and a note of direction for the road; from which it appeared he was travelling into Augusta, by Rockfish Gap. The murderer has not yet been heard of.

BOSTON, *June* 20.

The late Honourable House of Representatives of this province, having finished all the ordinary public business of importance that had been before them, on Friday last came into the following resolutions, present 129 members, and only 12 dissentients, viz.

In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1774.

THIS House having duly considered, and being deeply affected with the unhappy differences which have long subsisted, and are increasing, between Great Britain and the American Colonies, do RESOLVE, That a meeting of Committees from the several Colonies on this continent is highly expedient and necessary, to consult upon the present state of the Colonies, and the miseries to which they are, and must be reduced, by the operation of certain acts of Parliament respecting America; and to deliberate and determine upon wise and proper measures to be by them recommended to all the Colonies, for the recovery and establishment of their just rights and liberties, civil and religious, and the restoration of union and harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, most ardently desired by all good men.

Therefore Resolved, That the Hon. *James Bowdoin*, Esq; the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, *John Adams*, and *Robert Treat Paine*, Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee on the part of this province, for the purposes aforesaid, any three of whom to be a quorum, to meet such Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their respective Houses of Burgesses or Representatives, or by convention, or by the Committees of Correspondence appointed by the respective Houses of Assembly, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, or any other place that shall be judged most suitable by the joint Committee, on the first day of September next; and that the Speaker of the House be directed, in a letter to the Speakers of the Houses of Burgesses or Representatives in the several Colonies, to inform them of the substance of these resolves.

In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this House, taking into consideration the many distresses and difficulties to which the American Colonies, and this province in particular, are and must be reduced by the operation of certain late acts of Parliament, have determined that it is highly expedient that a Committee should be appointed to meet, as soon as may be, the Committees that are or shall be appointed by the several Colonies on this continent, to consult together upon the present state of the Colonies, and to deliberate and determine upon wise and proper measures, to be by them recommended to all the Colonies for the recovery and establishment of their just rights and liberties, civil and religious, and the restoration of that union and harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, most ardently desired by all good men. And the Hon. *James Bowdoin*, Esq; the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, *John Adams*, and *Robert Treat Paine*, Esquires, are appointed a Committee on the part of this province, for the purposes aforesaid; any three of whom to be a quorum, to meet such Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their respective Houses of Burgesses or Representatives, or by convention, or by Committees of Correspondence appointed by the respective Houses of Assembly, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, or any other place that shall be judged most suitable by the joint Committees, on the first day of September next. And whereas this House did resolve, That there be paid to said Committee, out of the public treasury, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, to enable them to discharge the important trust to which they are appointed; they upon their return to be accountable for the same. And said resolve was sent up to the Honourable Board for their concurrence, who accordingly concurred in the resolve of the House, but his Excellency the Governor declined his consent to the same.—Wherefore this House would recommend, and they do accordingly hereby recommend to the several towns and districts within this province, that each town and district raise, collect and pay, to the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; of Boston, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS by the fifteenth day of August next, agreeable to a list herewith exhibited*, being each town and districts proportion of said sum, according to the last province tax, to enable them to discharge the important trust to which they are appointed; they upon their return to be accountable for the same.

* *The list will be sent to the Select men of said towns and districts.*

In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS the towns of Boston and Charlestown are at this time suffering under the hand of power, by the shutting up the harbour by an armed force, which, in the opinion of this House, is an invasion of the said towns, evidently designed to compel the inhabitants thereof to a submission to taxes, imposed upon them without their consent: And whereas it appears to this House that this attack upon the said towns, for the purpose aforesaid, is an attack made upon this whole province and continent, which threatens the total destruction of the liberties of all British America.

It is therefore Resolved, as the clear opinion of this House, that the inhabitants of the said towns ought to be relieved; and this House do recommend to all, and more especially to the inhabitants of this province, to afford them speedy and constant relief, in such way and manner as shall be most suitable to their circumstances, till the sense and advice of our Sister Colonies shall be known: In full confidence that they will exhibit examples of patience, fortitude and perseverance, while they are thus called to endure this oppression, for the preservation of the liberties of their country.

In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this and his Majesty's other Colonies, in North-America, have long been struggling under the heavy hand of power, and our dutiful petitions for the redress of our intolerable grievances have not only been disregarded and frowned upon, but the design totally to alter the free constitution of civil government in British America, and establish arbitrary governments, and reduce the inhabitants to slavery, appears more and more to be fixed and determined. It is therefore strongly recommended by this House to the inhabitants of the province, that they renounce altogether the consumption of India Teas, and as far as in them lies discontinue the use of all goods and manufactures whatever, that shall be imported from the East-Indies and Great-Britain, until the public grievances of America shall be radically and totally redressed. And it is also further recommended to all, that they give all possible encouragement to the manufacturers of America. And it is moreover strongly recommended to the inhabitants aforesaid, that they use their utmost endeavours to suppress Pedlars and Petty Chapmen (who are of late become a very great nuisance) by putting in execution the good and wholesome laws of this province for that purpose.

Last Friday his Excellency the Governor having directed the Secretary to acquaint the two Houses, that it was his pleasure the General Assembly should be dissolved, and to declare the same dissolved accordingly, the Secretary went to the Court-house, and finding the door of the Representatives chamber locked, directed the Messenger to go in and acquaint the Speaker, that the Secretary had a message from his Excellency to the Honourable House, and desired he might be admitted to deliver it: The Messenger returned, and said he had acquainted the Speaker therewith, who mentioned it to the House, and their orders were to keep the door fast:—Whereupon the following proclamation was published on the stairs leading to the Representatives chamber, in presence of several members of the House, and a great number of other persons, and immediately after in Council.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

For dissolving the GENERAL COURT.

WHEREAS the proceedings of the House of Representatives, in the present session of the General Court, make it necessary, for his Majesty's service, that the said General Court should be dissolved.

I have therefore thought fit to dissolve the said General Court, and the same is hereby dissolved accordingly, and the members thereof are discharged from any further attendance.

GIVEN under my hand, at Salem, the 17th day of June, 1774, in the fourteenth year of his Majesty's reign. T. GAGE.

By his Excellency's command,

THOMAS FLUCKER, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

The following is said to be a true list of the names of eleven of the Gentlemen, who voted AGAINST a congress; the remaining one is at present uncertain.—Col. Worthington, Col. Murray, Col. Jones, Major Ingersol, David Thatcher, Esq; Abijah White, Esq; Col. Bacon, Col. Day, Capt. Hayward of Easton, Mr. Samuel Field, and Mr. Barnabas Freeman.

At a legal and very full meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, by adjournment, at Faneuil Hall, June 17, 1774.

The Honourable JOHN ADAMS, *Esq; Moderator.*

UPON a motion made, the town again entered into the consideration of that article in the warrant, viz. "To consider and determine what measures are proper to be taken upon the present exigency of our public affairs, more especially relative to the late edict of a British Parliament, for blocking up the harbour of Boston, and annihilating the trade of this town;" and after very serious debates thereon,

VOTED (with only one dissentient) That the Committee of Correspondence be enjoined forthwith to write to all the other Colonies, acquainting them that we are not idle; that we are deliberating upon the steps to be taken on the present exigencies of our public affairs; that our brethren, the landed interest of this province, with an unexampled spirit and unanimity, are entering into a non-consumption agreement; and that we are waiting with anxious expectation for the result of a continental Congress, whose meeting we impatiently desire, in whose wisdom and firmness we can confide, and in whose determinations we shall chearfully acquiesce.

Agreeable to order, the Committee of Correspondence laid before the town such letters as they had received, in answer to the circular letters wrote by them to the several colonies, and also the sea-port towns in this province, since the reception of the Boston Port-Bill; and the same being publicly read,

VOTED, unanimously, That our warmest thanks be transmitted to our brethren on the continent, for that humanity, sympathy and affection, with which they have been inspired, and which they have expressed towards this distressed town at this important season.

VOTED, unanimously, That the thanks of this town be, and hereby are, given to the Committee of Correspondence, for their faithfulness, in the charge of their trust, and that they be desired to continue their vigilance and activity in that service.

Whereas the overseers of the poor in the town of Boston are a body politic, by law constituted for the reception and distribution of charitable donations for the use of the poor of said town,

VOTED, That all grants and donations to this town and the poor thereof, at this distressing season, be paid and delivered into the hands of the Overseers, and by them appropriated and distributed, in concert with the Committee lately appointed by this town, for the consideration of ways and means of employing the poor.

VOTED. That the Town-Clerk be directed to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the several News-papers.

The meeting was then adjourned to Monday the 27th instant.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

The late Town-meeting was as full and respectable as ever was known—there unanimity and firmness was never exceeded; not one, tho' often called upon, had any thing to offer in favour of paying for the tea in compliance with the Boston Port Bill; all appeared disposed to stand the utmost efforts of tyranny, rather than make a free surrender of the rights of America.—The speeches made on the state of American affairs would do honour to any Assembly.

NEWPORT, *June* 20.

Last Monday the General-Assembly of this Colony met at the Court-House in this town, and on Wednesday both Houses came into the following RESOLVES, which passed unanimously, except one, to which there were only two or three dissentients.

THIS Assembly taking into the most serious consideration several acts of the British Parliament, for levying taxes upon his Majesty's subjects in America, without their consent, and particularly an act lately passed for blocking up the port of Boston, which act, even upon the supposition that the people of Boston had justly deserved punishment, is scarcely to be paralleled in history, for the severity of the vengeance executed upon them; and also considering to what a deplorable state this and all the other colonies are reduced, when, by an Act of Parliament, in which the subjects in America have not a single voice, and without being heard they may be divested of property, and deprived of liberty, do, upon mature deliberation, RESOLVE,

1. That it is the opinion of this Assembly, that a firm and inviolable union of all the Colonies, in

councils and measures, is absolutely necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and that, for that purpose, a Committee of representatives from all the Colonies ought to be holden, in some suitable place, as soon as may be, in order to consult upon proper measures to obtain a repeal of the said acts, and to establish the rights and liberties of the colonies upon a just and solid foundation.

2. That the Honourable Stephen Hopkins, and the Honourable Samuel Ward, Esquires, be, and they are hereby appointed by this Assembly, to represent the people of this colony, in a general Congress of representatives from the other colonies, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon by the major part of the committees appointed or to be appointed, by the Colonies in general.

3. That they consult and advise with the representatives of the other Colonies, who shall meet in such Congress, upon a loyal and dutiful petition and remonstrance, to be presented to his Majesty, as the united voice of his faithful subjects in America, setting forth the grievances they labour under, and praying his gracious interposition for their relief. And that in case a major part of the representatives of all the Colonies shall agree upon such petition and remonstrance, they be empowered to sign the same in behalf of this Colony.

4. That they also consult and advise upon all such reasonable and lawful measures, as may be expedient for the Colonies, in an united manner, to pursue, in order to procure a redress of their grievances, and to ascertain and establish their rights and liberties.

5. That they also endeavour to procure a regular annual convention of representatives from all the Colonies, to consider of proper means for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the Colonies.

6. That the Speaker of the Lower House transmit, as soon as may be, copies of these resolutions to the present or late Speakers of the respective houses of representatives of all the British Colonies upon the continent.

The Hon. General Assembly of this Colony at their session last week, taking into consideration the distressed state of the people of Boston in particular, of the province of the Massachusett's-Bay in general, and the evils which all the British Colonies in North America are threatened with, ordered Thursday the 30th of this month to be observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the Colony: and also resolved that they have the most tender commiseration for the poor of Boston, and will at a future session, cheerfully contribute toward their support, as their necessities may require, and the abilities of the Colony will afford.—They adjourned to the fourth Monday in August.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following EXTRACT *from Dr.* RUSH's *Oration, delivered on the 14th day of February, 1774, before the American Philosophical Society, "On the natural history of medicine among the Indians, and a comparative view of their diseases and remedies, with those of civilized nations," we hope will not be improper at this present juncture.*

THE danger of many diseases is not proportioned to their violence, but to their duration. America has advanced but a few paces in luxury and effeminacy. There is yet strength enough in her vitals, to give life to those parts which are decayed. She may recal her steps.—For this purpose,

1. Let our children be educated in a manner more agreeable to nature.

2. Let the common people (who constitute the wealth and strength of our country) be preserved from the effects of intemperance. The increase of the price of spirituous liquors for this purpose, is a remedy as unequal to the design, as it is destructive to liberty and commerce. Sir William Temple tells us, that in Spain no man can be admitted as an evidence in court, who has once been convicted of drunkenness. I do not call for so severe a law in this country. Let us first try the force of severe manners. Lycurgus governed more by these, than by his laws. "Bonæ mores non bonæ leges," according to Tacitus, were the bulwarks of virtue among the ancient Germans.

3. I despair of being able to call the votaries of Bacchus from their bottle, and shall therefore leave them to be roused by the more eloquent twinges of the gout.

4. I pass over likewise the ravages which TEA is making upon the health and populousness of our country. Had I double portion of all that eloquence, which has been employed in describing the political evils which lately accompanied this East India herb, it would be too little to set forth the numerous and complicated diseases which it has introduced among us. To encounter this hydra requires an arm, accustomed, like that of Hercules, to vanquish monsters.

The population of a country is not to be accomplished by rewards and punishments. And it is happy for America, that the universal prevalence of the protestant religion—the checks lately given to Negroe slavery—the general unwillingness among us to acknowledge the usurpations of primogeniture—the addition of Canada to the British empire—the universal practice of inoculation for the small-pox—and the absence of the plague, render the interposition of government for that purpose unnecessary.

These advantages can only be secured to our country by AGRICULTURE. This is the true basis of national health, riches and populousness. Nations, like individuals, never rise higher than when they are ignorant whither they are tending. It is impossible to tell from history, what will be the effects of agriculture—industry—temperance and commerce, urged on by the competition of colonies, united in the same general pursuits, in a country, which, for extent—variety of soil—climate—and number of navigable rivers, has never been equalled in any quarter of the globe. America is the theatre where human nature will probably receive her last and principal literary, civil and military honours.

All the Printers of News-papers in the British Colonies are requested to publish the following act of Parliament which it is expected, will be passed the end of the present session, or the beginning of the next.

An act for the more effectual keeping of his Majesty's American colonies dependent on the Crown of Great-Britain, and to enforce their obedience to all such acts of Parliament as may be necessary for that purpose."

WHEREAS it is found by experience that colonies which are planted by governments, or otherwise dependent on them, do at some time or other, form themselves into unwarrantable and rebellious associations, and by their perseverance therein, entirely throw off their dependence and subjection to such parent state: and whereas the British plantations, in America, have of late, discovered a disposition to follow the same steps, and, in all likelihood, will, if not speedily prevented, form themselves into a separate and independent government, to the great detriment of the other parts of the British empire, to the dishonour of his Majesty, and to the prejudice of the trade of this kingdom in particular: *And whereas the great* INCREASE *of people in said colonies, has an immediate tendency to produce this effect*—To the end therefore that such evil designs may not be carried into execution, and that the said colonies and plantations may be, at all times hereafter, kept in due subordination to the authority of the British Parliament, Be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by, and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by authority of the same.

I. That no person whatever who shall, from and after the passing of this act, transport him or herself, from the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, or the islands thereunto belonging, to any of his Majesty's plantations in America, with intent to settle and dwell therein for any *longer* time than the space of seven years, shall presume to depart from the said kingdoms, until he or she, so transporting him or herself, shall pay, at the Custom-House of the port, from which such vessel shall take out her clearance, the sum of fifty pounds, sterling money of Great-Britain: And be it further enacted that for every child, or servant, which shall be so transported by the parent, or master, the like sum of fifty pounds shall be paid in manner aforesaid.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person shall transport him, or herself, or procure themselves to be transported, contrary to this act, every person, so offending, shall be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of Clergy—and that the Captain of the vessel, in which such person shall be so transported, contrary to this act, shall forfeit and pay, for any such person, the sum of £. 500 sterling money aforesaid.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person, who shall transport him, or herself, from the kingdoms aforesaid, to any of his Majesty's plantations, in America, with intent to stay and dwell therein, for any space of time *less* than seven years, shall nevertheless stay, dwell and abide therein, beyond the said space of seven years, such person so staying, dwelling and abiding, in any of his Majesty's plantations, in America, shall be adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of Clergy.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted that nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to his Majesty's Governors of the said plantations, or to any other person, or persons, in the actual service and employ of his Majesty, as aforesaid.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all marriages in his Majesty's said plantations shall be performed in consequence of a licence from the Governor where such marriage shall be celebrated, for which licence the sum of twenty pounds shall be paid, and no more, and that all marriages had without such licence shall be void in law to every intent and purpose whatever.

V. And be it further enacted, that on the birth of every male child, the sum of fifteen pounds, and on the birth of every female child the sum of ten pounds sterling money shall be paid to the Governor of the colony or plantation in which such children shall be born.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that on the birth of every bastard child in any of his Majesty's said plantations, the sum of fifty pounds sterling money shall be paid by the *mother* of such bastard child, to the Governor where such bastard child shall happen to be born, and that in case any person, shall hereafter, either with malice prepense, or otherwise kill or destroy any child or children; such killing or destroying shall not henceforth be deemed or adjudged to be murder in any court or courts, nor shall such killing be punished in any way or manner whatever.

VII. Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted, that nothing in this act shall extend to make any such killing legal, or justifiable, if the child, so killed or destroyed, be above the age of twelve months, but that every such killing and destroying shall be punished as heretofore, any thing in this act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

VIII. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the Day of in the year upon the exportation of each and every barrel of flour from any of his Majesty's said plantations to any port or place beyond sea, a duty of five shillings sterling shall be paid to the Custom-House of the respective colony, from which such flour shall be so shipped or exported.

IX. And be it further enacted, that on the exportation of any WHEAT from his Majesty's said plantations to any port or place beyond the sea, a duty of *Two Shillings* sterling per *bushel* shall be paid as aforesaid, for every quantity which shall be so shipped or exported. And that if any person, shall export any wheat or flour contrary to the directions of this act, all such wheat or flour, together with the ship in which it is exported as aforesaid shall be seized and forfeited, the one half thereof to the use of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, and the other half to the use of *the Judge of such Court of Admiralty in which such vessel and cargoe shall happen to be condemned as aforesaid.*

X. Provided always and be it further enacted, that upon any such flour or wheat, which shall be exported from any of his Majesty's said plantations, and carried to any port of Great-Britain, with design to re-ship the same to any other port or place beyond the sea, there shall be allowed upon every barrel of flour so re-shipped, a bounty of two shillings and six pence sterling, and for every bushel of wheat, a bounty of one shilling sterling.

XI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the duties imposed by this act, shall be applied towards RAISING A REVENUE the better to ENABLE his MAJESTY TO BUILD FORTS and to GARRISON the same, and to support and maintain such a REGULAR and STANDING ARMY in the said PLANTATIONS, as shall be sufficient to enforce the EXECUTION of all such acts of the BRITISH PARLIAMENT, as are already passed, or may hereafter be passed, relative to the said AMERICAN COLONIES.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster, at the Court-House in the said Borough on Wednesday the 15th day of June, 1774,

AGREED,

THAT to preserve the constitutional rights of the inhabitants of America, it is incumbent on every colony to unite and use the most effectual means, to procure a repeal of the late acts of Parliament against the town of Boston.

That the act of Parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boston, is an invasion of the rights of the inhabitants of the said town, as subjects of the crown of Great-Britain.

That it is the opinion of the inhabitants at this meeting, that the most proper and effectual means to be used to obtain a repeal of the said act, will be to put an immediate stop to all imports and exports to and from Great-Britain, until the said act be repealed.

That the traders and inhabitants of this town will join and concur with the patriotic merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, and freeholders of the city and county of Philadelphia and other parts of the province, in an association or solemn agreement to this purpose, if the same shall be by them thought necessary.

That Edward Shippen, Esq; George Ross, Esq; Jasper Yates, Esq; Matthias Slough, Esq; James Webb, Esq; William Atlee, Esq; William Henry, Esq; Mr. Ludwick Lauman, Mr. William Bausman, and Mr. Charles Hall be a committee to correspond with the General Committee at Philadelphia.

That these sentiments be immediately forwarded to the Committee of Correspondence at Philadelphia. Signed by order of the said Committee,

EBERHART MICHAEL, Clk.

Baltimore, April 19, 1774.

To be SOLD or LEASED,

For a term, or by the year,

LOT No. 43, on lease for 99 years (renewable) subject to a ground-rent of fifty shillings sterling per ann. whereon is a good brick house, 25 by 36 feet, two story front and three back, well finished, and a good brick store-house, 25 by 18 feet, with two fire-places, both on Philpot-street (in Baltimore Town, late Fell's Point) with a good yard back, and a wharf well filled, on which, nigh the water, is a good framed two story granary, 25 by 35 feet, all new and in good order; also behind the store is a stable, 16 by 14 feet, with other conveniences, and well inclosed. The dwelling-house, store-house and stable may be rented separate from the wharf and ware-house. For terms apply to

ANDREW SKINNER ENNALS,
Or THOMAS BRERETON.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN AWAY from Mount Joy Forge, on the 13th inst. (June) an Irish servant man, named THOMAS BAHN, by trade a taylor, came in last fall with Capt. Cook; he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well made, is a springy fellow, pretends to be a great boxer, and is very apt to get drunk; he has brown hair and grey eyes: Had on when he went away, a brown cloth coat, red flannel under jacket tied with strings instead of buttons, buckskin breeches, check shirt, worsted stockings, good shoes, plated buckles, and a beaver hat about half worn: He has been in the work-house about five weeks since, and pretended he had met with a wife there which he left in Ireland, and has told some people he would go in quest of her: She belonged to Mr. Gilpin, of Philadelphia, and was sold out of the work-house to Mr. David M'Mutrie; so that it is likely, if he hears where she is gone, that he may make that way. Whoever takes up the said servant and confines him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, or WILLIAM DEWEES, Sen. in Philadelphia. WILLIAM DEWEES, Jun.

May 30, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, from the subscriber, two Dutch servants; the one a lusty woman, named JOANNA VANDERSTIEN, much pitted with the small pox; has a sour down look, the middle finger of her right hand has the end mashed off; had on when she went away, an India calico gown, blue and white striped lincey petticoat, black Persian bonnet, and good shoes; she took with her two striped short gowns, two white aprons, and other cloaths that cannot be described: She has a constant bad cough attending her. The other a lad, named JOHN VALENTINE KIMBERGER, between 18 and 19 years of age, a clever smart looking boy, has light brown curled hair, is a little pitted with the small pox, and when spoke to pretty quick seems to be frightned; had on a light coloured fustian frock coat, a brown cotton velvet jacket, coarse white shirt, coarse trowsers, and good new shoes; took with him a pair of light coloured knit breeches, a good white shirt, several coarse old ones, and a white dimity jacket: Neither of the above servants speak good English. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

DAVIS BEVAN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a servant woman who has near three years to serve. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

A NEW ORGAN

TO BE SOLD,

CONSISTING of four stops, viz. two dea-pascons, German flute, and 15th, with a swell; it will suit either a small church or a chamber, and may be seen at JOHN WEBSTER's, Upholder, opposite the Golden Fleece, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. At the said place all sorts of Upholsterers and Cabinet work is done in the most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms.

THOSE who have any demands against the estate of EDWARD DAWES, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, that they may be adjusted; and also, those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to RUMFORD DAWES and ARIJAH DAWES, at Philadelphia, or to JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington.

THE MANGLE,

A Machine for smoothing linens, cottons, chintzes, or stockings, without fire, instead of the common method of ironing.

THESE machines are used with great success in London, and other parts of England; they far exceed any thing of the kind ever invented for smoothing of table linen, bed furniture, silk, cotton or thread stockings, which they make to look full as well as when first out of the shop, and do not damage the linen by burning or staining one tenth part as much as the usual method of ironing; and a woman may do as much in one hour with this machine as in a day by ironing. Many other conveniences attend their use, which the proprietor will explain to any Gentlemen or Ladies who choose to encourage this undertaking, and they shall be waited on with a model, by directing a line to be left at Mr. COURTENAY's, Carver and Gilder, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM HORNBY,

RETURNS thanks to his friends for their indulgence and past favours, and acquaints them and the Public in general, that he has opened a TAVERN, at the sign of the AMERICAN PATRIOT, the south-west corner of Walnut and Fifth-streets, where he has laid in a neat assortment of Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Porter, bottled Beer, barrelled Beer, West-India Rum, Cinnamon Water, Aniseed Water, Orange Water, Cyder, Clove Water, Nutmeg Water, Mint Water, Holland Geneva, Brandy, Snake-root, All-fours, Bitters, &c. &c. &c. All his liquors are of the first quality; the cordials are of his own distilling, and will be sold at his cordial store at the usual prices, by wholesale, retail and small measure.

The Public (whose patronage he most earnestly requests) may be assured he will use his utmost endeavours to merit their future favour—

And fair pretensions he has for't,
Much need and very small desert. PRIOR.

N. B. Spirits of Wine highly rectified by him in Balneum Mariæ, and sold as usual.

EDWARD HANLON,

WINE-COOPER,

TAKES this method of informing his friends, and the Public, that he has removed to the south side of Walnut-street, within a few doors of Front-street; where all orders relative to bottling, packing, fining or curing wines, &c. &c. shall be thankfully received and carefully complied with.

He has for sale (from a single bottle to a groce) BEER and CYDER; the quality of which he is satisfied may prove his ability to supply all who shall indulge him with their custom. Captains of vessels, or others, may have any quantity put up on the shortest notice; and orders from the country punctually executed. He begs leave to return his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have honoured him with their commands since his commencement in business as a Wine-cooper, &c. and hopes from his constant attention, and a full exertion of his abilities, to merit a continuance of that favour he has hitherto experienced.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at the Rising Sun, on Germantown Road, within 4 miles of Philadelphia, an English servant lad, named MICHAEL M'KINLEY, bought from on board the Minerva, Capt. Hill, from London, about two months ago: He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches; had on when he went away, a blue jacket, check shirt and trowsers, a round hat, new shoes, but no stockings; wore his own hair, which was short and of a lightish colour. It is imagined he will endeavour to pass himself for a sailor, therefore all masters of vessels are desired not to carry him off, or they will answer the same at their peril. Whoever secures said lad, so that his mistress may have him again, shall be entitled to the above Reward, and reasonable charges, from JOHN GREEN, in Second-street near Race-street, or

MARY NICE.

April 28, 1774.

WHEREAS the subscriber, having on the 18th day of this instant, given his eleven bonds, or writings obligatory, to a certain WILLIAM SINCLAIR, of York County, to wit, the one of them payable on the first day of May next, conditioned for the payment of fifty-three pounds; and ten others of them to be paid in yearly payments, conditioned for the payment of the sum of twenty pounds each; for which said writings obligatory the said William Sinclair was to convey unto the subscriber a certain plantation and tract of land, situate, lying and being in Hopewell township, in York county aforesaid, and to contain one hundred and seventy-six acres; but as the said William Sinclair cannot make a good title for all those lands, I therefore forwarn all persons whatsoever not to buy any of those bonds, or take assignment on any of them, as I will not pay any one of them until all the lands are fully and entirely secured to me. MARTIN OBERMILLER.

WANTED,

A GARDINER and his WIFE, to take care of a gentleman's garden, four miles from the city. Enquire of the Printer.

THE partnership of LILLEY AND MULLEN having expired the tenth day of April last, all persons having any demands against said partnership are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled by JAMES MULLEN, at his store in New-Britain township, Bucks county: Likewise all persons that are indebted to said partnership, either by bond, note or book account, are desired immediately to pay off their respective balances to said JAMES MULLEN, or to JOHN WENTZ, tavern-keeper, in Whitpain township, Philadelphia county (who has part of the accounts in his hands at present) or otherwise they will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting their accounts into the hands of a Lawyer, without respect of persons.

VOL. III. NUMB. 142.

DUNLAP'S

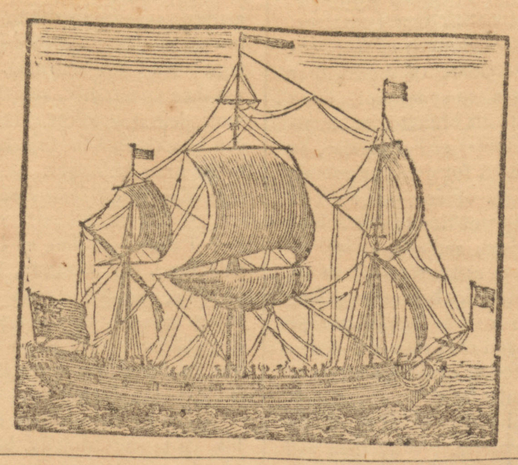
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JULY 11th, 1774.



WATCHES,

SILVER and PINCHBECK, of various prices, just imported and to be sold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER in Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a Dutch servant lad, about 18 years of age, who has above three years to serve. He has been accustomed to house work, waiting at table, and driving a post chaise; is healthy and strong, sober and honest. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

A PARTNER in a large distillery, with a capital as large as the utensils, which are fit to distil fourteen hogsheads of rum per week: The still house is very convenient as all the pump work goes by a horse. Enquire of the printer.

CAME upon redemption from London, on board the Dolphin, Captain Randall, a steady man, about 30 years of age, of an undoubted character, who has served some of the first families in England in the stations of Butler, or Gentleman's own man; should be glad to serve any Gentleman in either of the above stations: He may be found by enquiring for J. C. on board the said vessel, in the harbour of Philadelphia.—Likewise, a steady man to be heard of by enquiring as above for C. J. who has lived in some of the first inns, taverns and public places in England.

N. B. He would be glad to serve any Gentleman in any capacity that would suit.

Just published (for the first time in all America) and to be sold by

CHRISTOPHER SOWER,

At Germantown (price 3s. and 30s. per dozen)

THAT very useful book the Ready Reckoner (improved) or traders most useful assistant in buying and selling all sorts of commodities by wholesale or retail, shewing in one view the amount or value of any number or quantity of goods and merchandize from one farthing to twenty shillings, either by the long or short hundred, half hundred, or quarter, pound or ounce, ell, or yard, &c. &c. this edition is the most complete ever printed before, and rises from 15s. only by 3d. where all others skip by 6d. from that number to the end.

This book may also be had both in English or German of Mr. George Reinhold, bookbinder, in Market-street, Philadelphia; at New-York of Michael Hoffman near the Oswego Market; at Lancaster of Lauman and Hubely; in Yorktown of Jacob Billmayer; in Fredericktown, Maryland, of Caspar Mantz; at Reading of Adam Wittman; and by many other shopkeepers and bookbinders in the country towns.

Newcastle, July 4, 1774.

BY virtue of writs to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, about 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 19th day of July instant, at a wharf belonging to Richard M'William, Esq; in the town of Newcastle, a SLOOP called the MULBERRY, with her sails, rigging and appurtenances; attached as the property of Robert and Thomas Slator, and to be sold as perishable. Likewise at the same time will be sold, a quantity of oak scantling and cedar shingles, a parcel of mens shoes with some tanned leather, also feather beds, and bedding, a desk, a chest of drawers, a clock, and other houshold goods, &c. attached and taken in execution as the property of the above named Robert Slator, and to be sold by

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 23d of May last, from the subscriber, living in Harford county, Maryland, two convict servant men; one named JOHN HAWKINS, an Englishman, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, is of a fair complexion, wears his own brown hair, and has a red beard: Had on an old castor hat, old coarse shirt and trowsers, a red jacket with sleeves, old shoes, and plated buckles, and has a large scar on each side of his neck. The other named PETER LYNCH, an Irishman, of a sandy complexion, wears his own red hair, and pitted with the small pox: Had on when he went away, an old fur hat, the crown sewed in, coarse shirt and trowsers, old brown surtout coat, old shoes and brass buckles. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them, so that their master may get them again, shall have the above reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for either, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MANASSEH or JOHN FINNEY.

N. B. They are both good scholars, and it is very likely will forge passes for themselves, and change their names. Lynch is a hatter by trade.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's late dwelling in Drumore township, Lancaster county, on the eighteenth of May last, a bright bay HORSE, about 14 years old, with a small ratch down face, lame in the near shoulder or foot; also a black roan STALLION, about 15 hands high, and about 15 years old. The said horses are supposed to be taken off by one MATTHIAS TYSON, late of this place. Whoever secures the said horses and him that took them away, so that the owner may have the horses again, and the thief be legally convicted, shall have the above reward, and for the horses only TEN SHILLINGS for each, paid by

JOHN NELSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, bounding on the river Susquehannah, in Drumore township, Lancaster county, containing 162 acres of patent land, and 80 acres of ditto under a late warrant and survey, and part of the purchase paid, with 60 acres cleared and under good repair of fencing, 15 acres of meadow, and more may be made. There is erected on said tract a merchant mill and grist mill, with two water weeels and two pair of stones, and a constant stream to drive them both at once; they are convenient for carrying on the merchant business, as they are within half a mile of the said river Susquehannah, where a ferry hath been and may be yet kept on said tract for bringing wheat out of York and Cumberland counties, which may be had at a reasonable rate: The said ferry is to be sold with the land, and is within 37 miles of Christiana bridge. There is also on said tract of land a good saw mill and good fulling mill, in good repair; also a good stone dwelling house and a large double barn, together with other office houses. For terms of sale apply to SAMUEL MORRISON, near the premises, or to the subscriber living in Turbet township, Northumberland county. The terms of sale will be easy, and the payments to be paid yearly without interest. JOHN NELSON.

N. B. If not sold soon they will be rented.

Baltimore-town, June 25, 1774.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his special bail on Saturday the 18th inst. a certain DOMINICK JOSEPH KAYSER, aged about 28 years; he came from Germany about two years ago, he is of a swarthy complexion, long black hair, black eyes, and is about five feet ten inches high: He took with him a variety of cloaths, and will probably wear a gold laced waistcoat and hat, it is likely he may cut off his hair and wear a wig, as he got several made before he left this place; he understands Latin, and can speak the French and Dutch languages, he likewise speaks broken English, he is a Roman by profession, and is an artful cunning fellow; it is likely he will change his name to JOSEPH KAYSER or JOSEPH DOMINICK: he took with him a great quantity of goods, to the amount of three hundred pounds and upwards, from different people in this place, likewise a woman who says she is his wife, she is a French woman of a dark complexion, is short but very corpulent, she professes a great knowledge in physic, and will probably practise, he will perhaps practise himself, but never practised regular; it is thought he went with a certain Captain Brown to North-Carolina, the said Brown was very intimate with him, and he absconded with all his goods at the time Brown set sail. Whoever takes up the said Kayser and brings him to the subscriber, or puts him into the gaol of Baltimore, shall have the above reward, paid by

VOLERIUS DUKEHART.

A VALUABLE SALE OF LANDS.

TO BE SOLD, a tract of land in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing twelve thousand and seventy-six acres: it lies seven miles on each side of Shenandoah River, the quantity on the east side, being only a slip of low grounds, is inconsiderable. The quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniences attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the streams mills might be erected, and furnaces, the land affording stone and lime, and iron and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a compleat merchant mill with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and another pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this there is, near the dwelling-house, a tub-mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw mill. There are five settled and improved plantations, on one of them a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out houses; on another plantation, where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house; and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of a thousand or five hundred acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate, there are one hundred and twelve negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stock of cattle, equal to any in the colony; horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. Likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer.

Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, are desired to make their proposals to me at Rosegill, (on the River Rappahannock) or to leave them with the overseer who lives at the house plantation, and will shew the land. In the month of November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land and some of the negroes belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

RALPH WORMELEY.

TO-MORROW,

At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT

JOHN HART'S

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Also, a Chest of Medicines,

And a Case of Surgeons Instruments.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Indian King, in Market-street,

PROPOSES to leave this city in a short time, and is determined to sell off his large stock of goods, remarkably cheap for cash only. Consisting of a large assortment of DRY GOODS and CROCKERY, &c. some of the particulars of which are as follow—super and superfine, second and low-priced broadcloths; Wiltons, coatings, bearskins, baizes, halfthicks; red, scarlet and white flannels; spotted swanskins, rattinets and shalloons, russels, callimancoes, single and double damasks, durants, tammies, bird-eye stuffs, camblets, camblettees, sagathies, Scotch plaids, masquerades, lustred poplins, hair bines, crapes, brilliants and grazetts, Wilton and Scotch carpets and carpeting by the yard, tuftians, superfine white jean and cloth coloured sattinets, royal rib, and superfine white German cord, black lasting and serge denim, superfine silk striped damascus, red printed striped linen, plain and striped Bengals and seersucker, black and cloth coloured India taffaties, black and cloth coloured sattins, half sattins and black peelongs, black paduasoy, figured and plain white sarsanet; cloth coloured, striped and changeable mantuas; English and India Persians, of different colours; a great variety of silk handkerchiefs, bandanoe, Barcelona, romalls, &c. red and purple, printed, fancy and map cambrick handkerchiefs, cotton romall ditto; blue and white and red and white checked handkerchiefs; check, silk and linen ditto; plain and figured silk gauzes, bordered gauze handkerchiefs, kenting and lawn aprons, kenting and lawn handkerchiefs, flowered and plain lawns, cambricks, muslins, chintzes, calicoes and cottons, fine and coarse Irish linens, brown Hollands, brown and white Irish sheetings, brown and white Russia ditto, dowlass, Ravens duck, oznabrigs, hessian, crocus, white and brown ticking, striped tickings, English and Flanders bed ticks; superfine yard wide, 7-8 and apron wide cotton checks; 7-8 linen checks and stripes, and striped Hollands; a neat assortment of table cloths, different sizes and patterns; figured dimothy, Marseilles quilting, diaper and towelling; mens marbled and white plain and ribbed silk hose; mens and boys brown and white thread hose; womens and girls white thread and cotton hose; mens, womens, boys and girls worsted hose; breeches patterns both silk and worsted, mens beaver and purple leather gloves, thread ditto, womens white thread and cotton ditto, black, white and cloth coloured silk ditto, black and cloth coloured worsted ditto, white and purple plain and flowered black leather mitts and gloves, white Scotch threads, taylors coloured threads and trimmings, a large assortment of crewels, canvas, ribbons, ferrets, tapes, bobbins, binding, playing cards, pins, tully garters; plated, pinchbeck, gilt, brass, steel and japanned shoe and knee buckles; brass, leather, paper and glass ink pots; sciffars, table knives and forks, penknives, sleeve buttons, snuff boxes, watch chains, hand stilliards, snuffers, japanned and plain tin extinguishers; common, temple and green glass spectacles; silver cap'd razors; hard metal tea spoons; ivory, horn and crooked combs; cane, bone and ivory mounted fans; blond and thread lace, black and cloth coloured; snails, gimp, fringe and ermine, garnet necklaces, Whitechappel and glovers needles; an assortment of China, glass, and enamelled and plain Queen's ware; delph bowls, &c. and a large assortment of books and stationary.

Those that stand indebted to him above the time agreed on, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise he is determined to put their accounts into an Attorney's hand, to be sued for immediately, without respect of persons.

New Providence Township, Philadelphia County, June 29th, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, on Sunday night last, a certain JOHN MANEARY, a well set fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and about 27 years of age; had on when he went away, a light blue mixed broad cloath suit of cloaths, a new hat, and plated buckles; he also had with him some stockings, check shirts, striped trowsers, &c. he has a thin face, fair hair, and a scar on his upper lip; he has lost three of the fingers of his left hand from the middle joints, and he also wants the toes of his right foot; he is a weaver by trade, a great liar, is fond of strong drink, and a great singer: It is suspected he went over at Cooper's Ferry last Monday, to go to Amboy. Whoever takes up the said Maneary, and secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his bail may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM CONNELY.

Philadelphia, July 5th, 1774.

THIS is to give notice that JANE, the wife of SIMON MURRAY, of this city, tinman, hath eloped from her husband, and left him in a most deplorable state of health, and has taken up with others: He therefore cautions the public not to credit her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. SIMON MURRAY.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1774.

WHEREAS RACHAEL, the wife of ENOCH JAMES, hath eloped from her husband without any just cause; these are therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof. And these are also to forwarn all persons from harbouring her at their peril, as they shall answer as the law directs. ENOCH JAMES.

N. B. She has kept company for some time past with a certain man who some call a cobler, lately come from Cuckold's Town, which I have reason to believe was one great cause of her eloping from me.

From the ST. J. CHRONICLE *of April 30.*

EVERY man who wishes well to these kingdoms must be greatly alarmed at the unhappy differences which at present subsist between the Mother Country and the Colonies. For my own part, I cannot think but they are extremely ill used, as it is the peculiar happiness of Britons, and it has been the admiration of our neighbours for ages, that no money can possibly (according to the excellent form of our Constitution) be raised on them, by taxes, or other ways, but by their own consent in Parliament assembled. This is the glory of Britain, is in full force in Ireland; and all the most distant provinces and colonies of the British empire enjoyed the happy privilege till lately of taxing themselves. It is therefore a most flagrant piece of injustice, and a shocking breach of the Constitution, to deprive the least colony of the British empire of this invaluable blessing.

I know there are many far-fetched and sophistical arguments used in defence of this measure, which I have neither time nor leisure to confute. It is pretended, that as there must be a supreme Legislative power somewhere, it must of necessity be in the Parliament of Great-Britain, and that a Legislative Power undoubtedly includes a power of taxation. The first part of the proposition, I grant, under the legal restrictions of the Constitution: the second part (the power of taxation) I deny, as being absolutely contrary to the spirit and form of our Constitution, as before hinted, which always did leave every kingdom, province, and the meanest colony, in full possession of that power, exclusive of the British Parliament, till lately.

But I would ask the advocates for this ruinous measure, why they are so partial? If the British Parliament is so absolute and supreme, why does Ireland escape their notice? Suppose the experiment of laying a tax of Six-pence in the pound on the land in Ireland was to be tried, what would be the consequence? Why, the Irish would naturally take similar steps with the Americans; they would insist on their exclusive right of taxing themselves, according to ancient usage, and the spirit of the constitution, they would petition and remonstrate, and if our Ministry and Parliament should endeavour to enforce such illegal steps, they would probably endeavour to prevent its operating, by forming combinations to the prejudice of our trade, and perhaps tumult and force succeed; then it would be a fine pretence for the secret enemies of these kingdoms, and those persons whose heads are turned with a notion of supreme and uncontroulable authority, to rail at the Irish, and to charge them with Republican principles, rebellion, obstinacy, and a desire to throw off their dependance on the Crown of Great-Britain. Nothing is more false; if those measures are never taken, no such consequences can follow; but if such steps should be taken, who would be to blame? It is an easy matter to call names, and charge a brave and loyal people with disaffection and rebellion, though their opposition is only in defence of their dearest rights, so illegally invaded.

I am persuaded, the enslaving of the Americans is not the whole of the scheme, but that a deep-laid ruinous project is in agitation.

At the time of his Majesty's accession to the throne of these kingdoms, we were in a direct opposite situation to what we are now. Victorious both by sea and land, dreaded and respected abroad, blessed with a Monarch possessed of the hearts of his people perfectly unanimous. England, Scotland, Ireland, all the colonies, striving who should shew their love, loyalty, and courage most, in defence of our Sovereign and his dominions: no parties nor animosities then, but perfect union.

I can compare the setting the Mother-Country, by force, to compel the Americans to submit to taxes without their own consent, to setting the right hand to chop the left hand to pieces; and the arguments in defence of such measures, only as the tub thrown out to the Whale, to prevent the public from seeing the true end of their design.—By oppression, Spain lost the Netherlands; the House of Austria, Switzerland, and Genoa, Corsica. M.

To the Printer of the ST. J. CHRONICLE.

SIR,

GOVERNMENT hath, from the day of the revolution, found means to carry on measures with a high hand, by a plan then laid down, and ever since steadily adhered to, that of keeping, by means of places, pensions, and douceurs, a constant majority in the House of Commons. Thus have Administration been able to burthen you with whatever taxes and impositions they thought fit, the majority receiving, individually, fifty-fold more out of the money raised by those impositions, than they, in common with you, could themselves suffer, by giving their consent.

But at length, it has been found, by the most able and subtle financiers of these kingdoms, that

the supplies neceſſary to the payment of the intereſt of the national debt (ſo wantonly incurred by profligate miniſters) and for carrying on the iniquitous practice of bribing your repreſentatives from your ſervice to that of the Miniſtry, cannot be longer raiſed in Britain; they now therefore wiſh to extend to America their intolerable impoſts, in order to enable them to continue their oppreſſive tyranny over you.

The motive for this extenſion of taxes to America every thinking man muſt develope, and muſt abhor, well knowing that the deſign of Government is not to eaſe the Britiſh ſubject of his burthen, but to place his American brother in a ſtate of equal oppreſſion; I therefore hope the Americans will ſteadily oppoſe and refuſe ſubmiſſion to the preſent, and intended, arbitrary and unconſtitutional taxations about to be impoſed upon them; for, by reſiſting tyranny only can they preſerve their own freedom, and render America an happy aſylum for men deſirous of enjoying that liberty to which they are legally entitled, as to any other valuable privilege, by birth-right.

I am, Sir, &c.

CASSIUS.

THE BEACON. No. I.

(To be continued occaſionally.)

THE inhabitants of theſe Colonies, though generally bleſſed with good underſtandings and quick diſcernment, are many of them ſo cloſely engaged with their immediate domeſtic cares and concerns, that they do not ſufficiently advert to the whole chain of politics; and are therefore liable to be miſled or miſinformed.

One writer tells you, 'tis better to ſacrifice your *lives* and *fortunes* than looſe your liberties—Another takes great pains to convince you, that though your liberties are in danger you may preſerve them by moderate means without ſacrificing *either*—A third inſiſts that your moderate men are the moſt dangerous enemies to the community—A fourth, without giving any ſentiments of his own, refers you to the opinion of two celebrated American Patriots, Doctor Franklin and the Pennſylvania Farmer.

The freedom with which theſe matters are canvaſſed, and the decency with which the gentlemen treat each other, will probably tempt more writers abroad than if they had ſupported their reaſonings with virulent perſonal invectives: and, indeed, they have certainly judged right, for it is the meaſures and not the men that deſerve public attention; therefore whenever a writer vindictively enters the liſts, every good citizen will frown with reſentment on the folly of the attempt.

I am not aſhamed, Gentlemen, to avow myſelf on the moderate ſide of the queſtion, but yet cannot be tied down implicitly to follow every mode preſcribed by your preachers of moderation.—I have particularly "in my eye" the laſt piece in the Pennſylvania Packet, addreſſed to the Printer, without title or ſignature. The author deſires us to "*review the ground on which we formerly wiſhed to ſtand,*" and, to enable us to determine what that "*ground*" was, gives us extracts from Doctor Franklin's examination before the Houſe of Commons.

Openly to avow a difference in ſentiment with ſo illuſtrious a character as the Doctor's, may poſſibly ſubject a writer of my poor abilities to the dread ſeverity of critical diſcipline—Not that I ſhall ſtand entirely alone, for if I do not miſtake the meaning of the author of the *Political Reflections*, in his firſt number, he intends to convey ſome kind of diſſent to the propriety of the worthy Doctor's opinion; why he touched ſo lightly on the ſubject is beſt known to himſelf, but I ſhould have thought that the point of regulating trade by acts of Parliament was full as important to the preſent generation as providing a revenue for an American monarch a thouſand years hence, which, with all due ſubmiſſion to the author, is ſomewhat whimſical.

I ſhall begin by *denying* that the Americans ever fixed the Doctor's ſentiments in that reſpect, "*as the ground on which they wiſhed to ſtand.*" The defence he made in Parliament was certainly a noble one, and what did him the greateſt honour: I know no man on the continent that could have acquitted himſelf ſo well. But wherever we find him granting too much to the power of Parliament, great as his abilities are, we muſt beg leave to diſſent. If it ſhould be aſked, *why did we not diſſent before?* it may be replied, that the Americans were ſo much pleaſed with the general tenor of his ſentiments, that they ſuffered ſome particular exceptionable parts to paſs unnoticed, or that they had not taken ſo good and clear a view of the argument at that time as they have done ſince: and I am fully convinced if the Doctor was *now* to publiſh his political creed, he would circumſcribe the power of regulating trade within much narrower bounds than he thought proper to avow at the bar of the Houſe.

To one of the queſtions, quoted by our author—"*Can you ſhew there is any kind of difference between external and internal taxes?*" the Doctor replies, "*The difference is very great; an external tax is laid on commodities imported—if the people do not like the price they refuſe it, they are not obliged to pay it.*" From this extract the writer infers, that "*the oppoſition avowed by Dr. Franklin to dutiable artic es is the refuſing to purchaſe them;*" and then proceeds to declare, "*that this was the general language through America,*" and from thence *intimates* that the Parliament, in paſſing the Tea-act, did not break in upon the limits preſcribed by the Americans themſelves—I ſay *intimates*, becauſe the writer, guarding the ſentiment under a query, does not expreſsly declare it.

Perhaps we cannot take a more collective view of the "*language of America,*" than from the Reſolves of the congreſs held at New-York, October 19, 1765—The firſt is, that his Majeſty's ſubjects in theſe colonies owe the ſame allegiance to the crown of Great-Britain that is owing from his ſubjects born within the realm, and all *due* ſubordination to that auguſt body the Parliament. Secondly, that his Majeſty's liege ſubjects in theſe colonies are entitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his natural born ſubjects within the kingdom of Great-Britain. Thirdly, that it is inſeperably eſſential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted rights of Engliſhmen, that *no tax* be impoſed on them but with their own conſent, given perſonally or by their repreſentatives. Laſtly, that it is the *indiſpenſible duty* of theſe colonies to the beſt of Sovereigns, to the Mother Country and to themſelves, to endeavour, by a loyal and dutiful addreſs to his Majeſty, and humble applications to both Houſes of Parliament, to procure the repeal of the act for granting certain ſtamp duties—of *all clauſes* of any other act of Parliament whereby the juriſdiction of the Admiralty is extended as aforeſaid, and *of other acts for the reſtriction of American commerce.*—Here we find that the language of America before the paſſing the Tea-act was, that NO TAX *be impoſed on them but by their own conſent*, and that they deemed it *their indiſpenſible duty* to ſolicit a repeal not only of the Stamp-act and *all* clauſes for extending the juriſdiction of the Admiralty, but of *other acts for reſtriction of American commerce.* Why then will this writer declare, that Doctor Franklin's definition of the difference between internal and external taxes was "*the line which the Americans run at that time,*" when their Reſolves in congreſs expreſsly declare "*that it was their indiſpenſible duty to ſolicit the repeal of acts reſtricting American commerce.*" Hence we may conclude the Parliament could not be encouraged by the "*language of America*" to paſs the Tea-act, for, being a duty to be collected in America, it could not be intended by them for any other purpoſe than eſtabliſhing a precedent for taxation. Be this as it may, the ſubject is certainly now better underſtood, and I am ſorry to find any American gentleman attempting to reconcile the conduct of Parliament to our own ſuppoſed conceſſions; and I am ſatisfied Doctor Franklin will not conceive any favour thereby conferred on him by the author.

Every day opens our eyes more and more reſpecting our juſt rights, and the line beyond which even Parliament itſelf cannot advance, though formerly it was almoſt ſacrilege to *doubt* their power. If we look into the political diſputes of this province a few years ago, we ſhall find gentlemen looking up to Parliament for *exertions* which at this day would make us tremble, ſuch as teſts for members of aſſembly, rights of voting to be ſuſpended, the preſs to be regulated, &c. &c. Shall we from thence infer that theſe ſentiments are ſtill retained—no—the very men who once conceived them are now the foremoſt in ſcrutinizing and oppoſing that very power.

Precedents, though much inſiſted on in the courts of law, too often puzzle the cauſe; but amongſt *wiſe men*, every deciſion will be formed on the ſtrict independant principles of its own equity, nor can a thouſand determinations in favour of a wrong thing give them a ſanction in the eye of a juſt judge; then let us not look back to the opinion of former times, but found our claims on the immutable "ground" of juſtice and natural right.

By the HALIFAX PACKET, *Capt.* BOULDERSON, *arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following advices.*

LONDON, *April* 26.

THE Port Royal, Capt. Mattocks, a ſhip belonging to Carolina, is foundered at ſea, and the veſſel and cargo totally loſt. The crew, 17 in number, together with the Captain and his wife, got into the long-boat, and were ſix days and five nights at ſea, without either victuals or a drop of freſh water, when they were taken up by a ſloop, and carried into Bermudas.

Friday the Generals Lloyd, Clinton, and Charlton, Lord George Clinton, Mr. Fitzwilliams, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, ſet forward, in company, to join the Ruſſian army on the banks of the Danube, to be preſent at the enſuing campaign. The firſt of theſe Gentlemen is honoured by the Empreſs with the command of 16,000 of her troops, the reſt go as volunteers. They are to meet their reſpective families at Peterſburgh at Chriſtmas next.

It is reported there are at this time no leſs than 5000 ſeamen in actual ſervice on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war on the Weſt-India and American ſtations.

The Robert, Grace, from Jamaica to Liverpool, is totally loſt near Milford; the crew were ſaved.

April 28. We are informed that a general diſcontent prevails all over Ireland on account of the STAMP ACT; and it is expected that next ſeſſions there will be petitions from all parts of that kingdom to Parliament, praying the ſtamp-act might be repealed.

April 29. Nothing at the preſent conjuncture, could be ſo happy for this nation as a foreign war, which, by uniting us againſt the common enemy, would ſhew us the neceſſity of accommodating our domeſtic broils.

May 2. A ſcheme is in agitation for eſtabliſhing a mint for ſilver coinage at New-York, in America, for the better regulation of American currency, which will ſhortly be executed.

The Premier has hinted his deſire to a Great Perſonage of retiring as ſoon as America is, by his endeavours, brought to a ſtate of tranquility. If this is true, we are not likely to have a new Premier for ſome years.

They write from Cadiz, that the Le Sereux and the Don Philip, two Spaniſh Frigates, which had on board 4000 fire arms, and ammunition, bound for the Havannah, are foundered at ſea in a gale of wind; all their crews periſhed.

May 5. The bill for providing quarters for the troops in North-America, was read yeſterday a ſecond time in the lower aſſembly, and committed for this day.

May 7. By the French mail which arrived yeſterday we received the following letter, dated Verſailles, May 1.

"The 27th ult. his Majeſty being at Trianon, was ſeized with a ſhivering, which was followed by a fever, violent pains in his head and loins, and a tendency to vomit. The ordinary remedies were immediately adminiſtered, and next day his Majeſty determined to be brought to Verſailles. The 29th he was twice let blood, and in the evening the ſmall-pox made its appearance. By the help of an emetic which was immediately adminiſtered, the eruption was greatly facilitated, and made great progreſs the following day. The 30th in the morning veſicatories were applied to his legs. And this morning the eruption appears to advance favourably, and the bliſters have had the moſt deſirable effect. His Majeſty is as well as can be expected in this dangerous illneſs. He is in his ſixty-fifth year.

Copy of a Letter from Dover, dated May 4, 1774.

"SIR,

"I have juſt time to inform you, that within this hour Mr. Gordon, his Majeſty's Conſul at Bruſſels, landed at this place from Calais, and brings account that the poſt horſes are ſtopped throughout France; on what occaſion it is not known, but it is imagined the French King is either dead, or dangerouſly ill. I am, Sir, yours, &c."

A private letter from Hanover mentions, that his Britannic Majeſty has ordered the city of Hamlen in that Electorate, to be fortified with the utmoſt expedition.

They write from Schwerin, that a great diſcord has of late taken place between the Nobility and the Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, which is likely to be attended with a great revolution in that Duchy.

The Miniſtry are dreadfully alarmed at the late advices from France, and apprehend that the King of France's death will bring on a war between the two Crowns; but the Gentlemen of the army and navy are all alive at the expectation of his death. Is it not ſtrange that the Miniſtry ſhould be affected as if they were going to fight, and the Gentlemen of the ſword in as high ſpirits as if they were to come into the Miniſtry!

BOSTON, *June* 30.

Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION,

For diſcouraging certain illegal combinations.

WHEREAS certain perſons, calling themſelves a Committee of Correſpondence for the town of Boſton, have lately preſumed to make or cauſe to be made, a certain unlawful inſtrument, purporting to be *A ſolemn League and Covenant*, intended to be ſigned by the inhabitants of this province; whereby they are moſt ſolemnly to covenant and engage, to ſuſpend all commercial intercourſe with the iſland of Great-Britain, until certain acts of the Britiſh Parliament ſhall be repealed: and whereas printed copies of the ſaid unlawful printed inſtrument have been tranſmitted by the aforeſaid Committee of Correſpondence, ſo called, to the ſeveral towns in this province, accompanied with a ſcandalous, traiterous and ſeditious letter, calculated to inflame the minds of the people, to diſturb them with ill-grounded fears and jealouſies, and to excite them to enter into an unwarrantable, hoſtile and traiterous combination, to diſtreſs the Britiſh nation, by interrupting, obſtructing, and deſtroying her trade with the colonies, contrary to their allegiance due to the King; and to the form and effect of divers ſtatutes made for ſecuring, encouraging, protecting, and regulating the ſaid trade, and deſtructive of the lawful authority of the Britiſh Parliament, and of the peace, good order, and ſafety of the community. And whereas the inhabitants of this province, not duly conſidering the criminality and dangerous conſequence to themſelves of ſuch alarming and unprecedented combinations, may incautiouſly be tempted to join in the aforeſaid unlawful league and covenant, and thereby expoſe themſelves to the fatal conſequences of being conſidered as the declared and open enemies of the King, Parliament, and Kingdom of Great-Britain.

In obſervance therefore of my duty to the King; in tenderneſs to the inhabitants of this province; and to the end that none who may hereafter engage in ſuch dangerous combinations, may plead in excuſe of their conduct, that they were ignorant of the crime in which they were involving themſelves; I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, hereby earneſtly cautioning all perſons whatſoever within this province, againſt ſigning the aforeſaid, or a ſimilar covenant, or in any manner entering into, or being concerned in ſuch unlawful, hoſtile, and traiterous combinations, as they would avoid the pains and penalties due to ſuch aggravated and dangerous offences.

And I do hereby ſtrictly enjoin and command all Magiſtrates, and other officers, within the ſeveral counties in this province, that they take effectual care to apprehend and ſecure for trial, all and every perſon who may hereafter preſume to publiſh, or offer to others to be ſigned, or ſhall themſelves ſign the aforeſaid, or a ſimilar covenant; or be in any wiſe aiding, abetting, adviſing, or aſſiſting therein.

And the reſpective ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties within this province, are hereby required to cauſe this proclamation forthwith to be poſted up, in ſome public place, in each town, within their reſpective diſtricts.

Given under my hand at Salem, the 29th day of June, 1774, in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign.

T. GAGE.

By his Excellency's command,

THO'S FLUCKER, Sec'ry.

GOD ſave the KING.

NEW-YORK, *July* 7.

On Monday evening the Committee met, and nominated five Gentlemen as delegates at the grand congreſs on the firſt of next September, who are to be propoſed to the citizens ſummoned to aſſemble this day at 12 o'clock, at the City-Hall, for their approbation; or to make ſuch alterations as may be agreed upon.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 4. "Sir George Saville, on the 2d of May, carried up to the Houſe of Commons, a petition from the natives of America, reſiding in London, againſt the bills for regulating the government of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in that province. It was received, but had no effect; for they both paſſed the Houſe on the 7th. The Earl of Dartmouth on the ſame day preſented to the Upper-Houſe a bill for making effectual proviſion for the province of Quebec. —A bill for providing quarters for the troops ſerving in North-America, has been preſented to, and read in the Lower-Houſe.—The Empreſs of Ruſſia is preparing to beſiege the ſtrong city of Oczachow, in the Crimea: it is to be attacked by ſea, whilſt Prince Dolgoruwki carries on his approaches to it by land. The new Turkiſh Sultan has made the moſt vigorous preparations for the enſuing campaign, and will have a more numerous army in the field than ever.—The Quakers have prepared a petiton to be preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, againſt the two bills depending in the Houſe of Peers, reſpecting the Boſtonians, which is expected will have more effect than all the things yet written or ſaid of America. —A confirmation is hourly expected of a report of the French King's death; and a complication of the gout, the hœmorrhoids, and a military fever, is likely very ſoon to carry off the King of Pruſſia.

"In the American affairs, every thing was done by petitions, and otherwiſe, that human invention could ſuggeſt, to prevent the Houſe of Commons from paſſing the ſecond and third Boſton bills; but all applications were ineffectual, as you will perceive by the public papers. Many are our conjectures upon the meaſures which you may adopt in this ſad ſituation of your country. May ſagacity and true diſcretion govern your deliberations! Should you act prudently, under this heavy affliction of a ſiſter colony, the united voice and ſpirit of the people, in this kingdom, will heartily concur in a ſupport of your application, if any ſhould be preferred to the Majeſty of Great-Britain, for a remiſſion of thoſe grievances which cauſe the preſent diſtractions in his provinces. In the mean time comfort your diſtreſſed neighbours; aid them with your beſt counſel, and let not thoſe inhabitants, who muſt become indigent and diſpirited, by the operation of the Boſton port act, want food, cloathing, or any article of relief and conſolation, whilſt it is to be found in any part of your capacious, proſperous, and plentiful country."

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, convened in the Fields, by public advertiſement, on Wedneſday the 6th of July, 1774.

Mr. ALEXANDER M'DOUGALL, Chairman.

THE buſineſs of the meeting being fully explained by the Chairman, and the dangerous tendency of the numerous and vile arts uſed by the enemies of America, to divide and diſtract her councils, as well as the miſrepreſentations of the virtuous intentions of the citizens of this metropolis, in this intereſting and alarming ſtate of the liberties of America, the following reſolutions were twice read, and the queſtion being ſeparately put on each of them, they were paſſed without one diſſentient.

1ſt. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the ſtatute commonly called the Boſton Port Act, is oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town, unconſtitutional in its principles, and dangerous to the liberties of Britiſh America; and, that therefore, we conſider our brethren at Boſton, as now ſuffering in the common cauſe of theſe colonies.

2d. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That any attack or attempt to abridge the liberties, or invade the conſtitution of any of our ſiſter colonies, is mediately an attack upon the liberties and conſtitution of all the Britiſh colonies.

3d. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the ſhutting up of any of the ports in America, with intent to exact from Americans, a ſubmiſſion to Parliamentary taxations, or extort a reparation of private injuries, is highly unconſtitutional, and ſubverſive of the commercial rights of the inhabitants of this continent.

4th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the principal colonies on this continent, ſhall come into a joint reſolution, to ſtop all importation from, and exportation to Great-Britain, till the act of Parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, be repealed, the ſame will prove the ſalvation of North-America and her liberties, and that, on the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is great reaſon to fear, that fraud, power, and the moſt odious oppreſſion, will riſe triumphant over right, juſtice, ſocial happineſs, and freedom: Therefore

5th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the deputies who ſhall repreſent this colony in the congreſs of American deputies, to be held at Philadelphia, about the firſt of September next, are hereby inſtructed, empowered, and directed to engage with a majority of the principal colonies, to agree for this city upon a non importation from Great-Britain, of all goods, wares and merchandizes until the act for blocking up the harbour of Boſton be repealed, and American grievances be redreſſed; and alſo to agree to all ſuch other meaſures as the congreſs ſhall in their wiſdom, judge advancive of theſe great objects, and a general ſecurity of the rights and privileges of America.

6th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That this meeting will abide by, obey, and obſerve all ſuch reſolutions, determinations, and meaſures which the congreſs aforeſaid ſhall come into, and direct or recommend to be done, for obtaining and ſecuring the important ends mentioned in the foregoing reſolutions. And that an engagement to this effect be immediately entered into and ſent to the congreſs, to evince to them our readineſs and determination to co-operate with our ſiſter colonies, for the relief of our diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton, as well as for the ſecurity of our common rights and privileges.

7th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it would be proper for every county in the colony without delay to ſend two deputies, choſen by the people, or from the Committees, choſen by them in each county, to hold, in conjunction with deputies for this city and county, a convention for the colony (on a day to be appointed) in order to elect a proper number of deputies, to repreſent the colony in the general congreſs: But, that if the counties ſhall conceive

this mode impracticable, or inexpedient, they be requested to give their approbation to the deputies who shall be chosen for this city and county, to represent the colony in congress.

8th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That a subscription should immediately be set on foot, for the relief of such poor inhabitants of Boston, as are, or may be deprived of the means of subsistance, by the operation of the act of Parliament for stopping up the port of Boston. The money which shall arise from such subscription, to be laid out as the city Committee of Correspondence shall think will best answer the end proposed.

9th. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the city Committee of Correspondence be, and they are hereby instructed to use their utmost endeavours to carry these resolutions into execution.

ORDERED, That these resolutions be printed in the public news papers of this city, and transmitted to the different counties in this colony, and to the Committees of Correspondence, for the neighbouring colonies.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to his friend in this city, dated May 1st, 1774.

"The affairs between Great-Britain and North-America seem now to be approaching very fast to a crisis, and must soon be settled either one way or other; we wish it may be in an agreeable manner, but every thing speaks the reverse; our government we believe will not in the least relax from their present adopted modes, some of which are harsh and cannot be well relished by you; however till the disputes be settled we shall not send out any goods but to those on whose principles we can safely rely to reimburse us let matters take what turn they may, the propriety of which you will be convinced of."

Extract of a letter from Winchester, in Virginia, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 21st, 1774.

"We are here inlisting all the men that can be got to go against the Indians; there are some companies gone out and more will go this week, they are promised by government 50s. a month; we are informed that upwards of 2000 men are gone against them from the upper counties. We expect a very hot Indian war."

The following is the substance of sundry letters received from Fort-Pitt, dated June 19th, 1774.

"The 16th instant a friendly Indian, that had been reconnoitering the woods with Capt. M'Kee, was fired upon by one of Connolly's militia, but luckily made his escape. The same day Mr. Richard Butler, and Mr. Alexander Blaine, two of the principal traders, arrived here from the Shawanese towns, with ten canoes loaded with peltry. They were escorted to this place by three of the Shawanese—All the rest of the traders are coming by land, with near *two hundred horses* loaded with peltry, and are expected here in a few days. Mr. Butler brought a *speech* from the Shawanese, of which Capt. M'Kee desired him to acquaint Connolly, and likewise to apply to him for a protection for the three Shawanese, who escorted our traders, which Conolly absolutely refused, saying he could not speak to them, as he looked upon them as enemies.

"Yesterday two Delaware Indians arrived at Col. Croghan's from *New Comer's* town, with an account that the traders had got as far as that town four days ago, with their horses and peltry, on their way home. This morning Conolly sent out a party of 40 armed men to Col. Croghan's *to cut off the three Shawanese, who had so faithfully escorted our traders and their property to this place.*—The traders, with the assistance of Col. Croghan, got the Indians put over the Alleghany river, paid them a quantity of goods, delivered to them a speech, and parted in the greatest friendship—Conolly's party returned this evening, and *both he and they are much enraged at being disappointed in the execution of their murderous purpose.**—He immediately put up advertisements, threatening every person who shall either harbour, trade or correspond with any of the *Shawanese* or *Mingoes* at this place, with the severest punishment.

"I forgot to mention that Col. Croghan, after being two days on his journey to Virginia, was turned back by the country people, who gathered about him, expressing their dissatisfaction at his leaving this place, and alledging that he was flying for fear of a war.—We have an account of Logan's being returned to the Shawanese towns, and that he took with him *thirteen* scalps. There has been no mischief done by the Indians in this fork of the river yet, which gives us the greatest reason to believe that the stroke is aimed at the *Virginians* only."

From the above facts, which may be depended upon, as coming from men of reputation on the spot, and well informed, it seems almost beyond a doubt that the Indians will be driven into a general war with us, if some effectual measures are not immediately taken to restrain and punish a sett of lawless and blood-thirsty villains, who infest our frontiers. So black a transaction, and so contrary to all the laws of humanity, is hardly to be met with in the annals of any civilized or even savage nation, as an attempt to cut off three faithful men, who, from a love of justice, and at the peril of their own lives, conducted our traders and their property safely to our settlements. The same letters add, that neither the houses nor property of our own people, at Fort-Pitt, are safe from the arbitrary proceedings of Conolly; and surely when it is known that these outrages are committed by him, under a pretended authority from a truly respectable neighbouring government, they will vindicate their own justice by his disgrace; nor ought this province any longer to suffer such heinous offences to pass unpunished, within their undoubted jurisdiction. Had a small garrison been kept at Fort-Pitt, under a proper command, most of these mischiefs might have been prevented, and our settlements, many of which are now deserted, would have been kept entire.

* *Some flying accounts (which 'tis hoped are not true) say, that those three faithful Savages, after escaping Conolly and his gang of* worse Savages, *had fallen into the hands of some Virginians and were murdered.*

Extract of a Letter from Carlisle, June 30.

"Our traders, who were at the Lower Shawanese towns, are all on their way to Fort Pitt with their effects—Logan's party was returned with 13 scalps and one prisoner; Logan is a Shawanese, and said he was now satisfied for the loss of his relations, who were killed by Cressop, and his party; the Shawanese and Delawares are inclinable for peace, and will remain so, if the Virginians will let them alone, but they are under great apprehensions of their hostile intention."

On Wednesday the 22d ult. departed this life, at Bridge Town, Cumberland County, New-Jersey, EPHRAIM SEELEY, Esq; in the 62d year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 26th ult. died, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. STEPHEN CARMICK, of this city, Merchant, in the 54th year of his age, to the irreparable loss of his disconsolate widow and ten small children.—The strict probity and unblemished integrity, constantly exercised by this gentleman in all his dealings, justly procured him the general esteem of his fellow-citizens, a very respectable number of whom attended the interment of his remains in Christ Church burying-ground.

On Friday the 1st inst. died at Newcastle in the 26th year of his age, SAMUEL TOBIN, Esq; Attorney at law, and on Saturday his remains were decently interred at St. George's burying ground, attended by a great number of the most respectable inhabitants.

On Monday morning last departed this life, after a short illness, in the 23d year of her age, lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, Miss REBECCA SINNICKSON, daughter of ANDREW SINNICKSON, Esq; of Penn's-Neck, Salem county, West New-Jersey.

Yesterday died, after a short and severe illness, Mr. BENJAMIN TRAPNEL, whose peculiar openness and sincerity of heart, had so effectually endeared him to a numerous acquaintance in this city, that it is with the most feeling concern we express his loss.—Let the servile pen of adulation cringe to fiction for lofty epithets to waste on the rich and powerful; be ours the exemplary task to picture the man who in an humbler station of life, enjoyed the smiles and approbation of the free and independent.

INTEGRITY, that sister of benevolence and virtue that exalts even kings and princes, was his shining characteristic, and the friends with whom he resided, will, under an affecting sense of their loss, and his invaluable friendship, most affectionately testify to his long and faithful services.

Thus did he pass through life—Often repeating the words of an anonymous poet, on the death of Benjamin Trotter—

"The Lord who gave, had right to take away."

He went through this pain, with becoming calmness, and expressing his trust to be "in a merciful God," expired in the 28th year of his age.

A letter from the Committee of Correspondence in the province of Pennsylvania, to the Committee of Correspondence in the province of Massachusetts-Bay.

Philadelphia, June 28, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR favour of the 28th ult. communicating to us, by order of your House, the Act of Parliament, "To discontinue in such manner, "and for such time as are therein mentioned, the "landing and discharging, lading and shipping "of goods, wares and merchandize at the town "and within the harbour of Boston, &c." is now before us, and we shall take the earliest opportunity to lay it before the House of Representatives of this province.

We cannot consider this measure in any other light than an additional proof of a resolution in the mother state to draw a revenue from the subject in America without his consent. And on this principle we conclude that every British American colony will esteem themselves intimately concerned in it. Under this idea of the intention of Parliament, it certainly behoves us coolly and dispassionately to meditate on the consequences, and to leave no rational or probable means unessayed to avoid them, and to obtain that relief which our rights as English subjects entitle us to demand.

What those means ought to be, we think the several branches of the American Legislature, in which the people are constitutionally represented, and who are vested with their whole powers, ought to determine. We therefore only presume to give you our private sentiments, which must ever be subject to the amendment and controul of the body of which we are only members when we again mix with them.

We hope and earnestly recommend that the great cause of American rights may be left to the management of the Representatives of the people in every colony, as they alone are vested with a constitutional power of enquiring into and redressing those grievances under which the subject may at any time be oppressed. Until this measure shall be fairly attempted, and a failure shall ensue, we cannot conceive the present dispute between G. Britain and the Colonies can with any propriety or prudence be assumed by any other persons whatever, or that in other hands any good consequences can be rationally expected: And as we are in a state of society, where order, reason and policy ought to prevail, every measure which can only serve to irritate and not convince, every act of violence, or even the appearance of it, should be carefully avoided, as they cannot, under our present circumstances, obtain us that relief we desire and have a right to expect, but on the contrary may involve all America in difficulties which no after wisdom or prudence can surmount.

A congress of Delegates, chosen either by the Representatives in Assembly, or by them in convention, appears to us the first proper step to be taken. Nor are we dubious, but that it may be happily effected in a short time, should calm and prudent measures be pursued to obtain it. In this congress, composed of the Representatives, constitutionally chosen, if all concerned, and who would of course act with weight and authority, something might be produced, by their united wisdom, to ascertain our rights, and establish a political union, between the two countries, with the assent of both, which would effectually secure to Americans their future rights and privileges.—Any thing short of this will leave the colonies in their present precarious state; disunited among themselves, unsettled in their rights, ignorant of their duties, and destitute of that connexion with G. Britain which is indispensably necessary to the safety and happiness of both.

We are, &c.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Speaker,
SAMUEL RHOADS,
WILLIAM RODMAN,
ISAAC PEARSON,
} Committee of Correspondence.

P. S. The Assembly of this province are summoned by the Governor's Writs to meet on the 18th of next month.

To the Committee of Correspondence of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

At a meeting of a very respectable body of the freeholders and others, inhabitants of the county of Berks, at Reading, the 2d July, 1774.

EDWARD BIDDLE, Esq; in the Chair.

THIS Assembly taking into their very serious consideration the present critical situation of American affairs, do unanimously resolve as follows, viz.

1. That the inhabitants of this county do owe and will pay due allegiance to our rightful Sovereign King George the third.

2. That the powers claimed, and now attempted to be put in execution, by the British Parliament, are fundamentally wrong, and cannot be admitted without the utter destruction of the liberties of America.

3. That the Boston Port Bill is unjust and tyrannical in the extreme;—And that the measures pursued against Boston are intended to operate equally against the rights and liberties of the other colonies.

4. That this Assembly doth concur in opinion with their respectable Brethren of Philadelphia, that there is an absolute necessity for an immediate congress of deputies from the several colonies, in order to deliberate upon and pursue such measures, as may radically heal our present unhappy disturbances, and settle with precision the rights and liberties of America.

5. That the inhabitants of this county, confiding in the prudence and ability of the deputies intended to be chosen for the general congress, will cheerfully submit to any measures, which may be found, by the said congress, best adapted for the restoration of harmony between the mother country and the colonies, and for the security and firm establishment of the rights of America.

6. That as the people of Boston are now suffering in the grand and common cause of American liberty, Resolved, That it is the duty of all the inhabitants to contribute to the support of the said sufferers,—and that the Committee hereafter named do open subscriptions for their relief. And further, that the said Committee do lay out the amount of such subscriptions in purchasing flour and other provisions, to be sent by them to our said suffering brethren.

7. That Edward Biddle, James Read, Daniel Brodhead, Henry Christ, Esquires, Christopher Schults, Thomas Dundass, and Jonathan Potts, Gentlemen, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee, to meet and correspond with the Committees from the other counties of this province.

The thanks of the Assembly were unanimously voted to the Chairman, for the patriotic and spirited manner in which he pointed out the dangerous situation of all the American colonies, occasioned by the unconstitutional measures lately pursued by the British Parliament, with respect to Boston; expressing, at the same time, the greatest loyalty to our Sovereign, and the most warm and tender regard for the liberties of America.

There never appeared greater unanimity of sentiment upon any occasion, than in the resolves made by the freemen of this county, all cordially agreeing to sacrifice every temporary advantage, for the sake of securing liberty to themselves and their posterity.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, inhabitants of the county of CHESTER, qualified by law to vote for Representatives in General Assembly.

GENTLEMEN,

THE large and very respectable Committee for the city and county of Philadelphia have wrote to us, the subscribers, requesting that a Committee might be chosen for this county as soon as possible, to meet the Committees from the other counties of this province, at the city of Philadelphia, on the 15th day of this instant, to deliberate on matters of the greatest weight and importance, not only to us, but to all America.—And we are now assured that, on account of the Indian disturbances, his Honour the Governor has found it necessary to call the Assembly to meet, in their legislative capacity, on Monday, the 18th of this instant; and we also find, that it is not only the opinion and request of the said Committee for Philadelphia, but also the opinion and desire of a number of respectable persons of this county, coinciding with our own opinion, as lovers of civil and religious liberty, that the Committees of the several counties of this province should meet at Philadelphia, on the said 15th day of this instant, in order to assist in framing instructions, and preparing such matters, as may be proper to recommend to our Representatives at their meeting the Monday following.

We have therefore thought proper, on mature deliberation, and by the advice of a number of gentlemen of this county, to appoint Wednesday, the 13th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as a proper time for the inhabitants of this county to meet at the Court-House in Chester, to choose such a number of our best and wisest men, as a Committee for this county, as shall be judged necessary to meet the other Committees, at the time and place above-mentioned, for the purpose aforesaid, and for such other purposes as may then be deemed needful and necessary. And we sincerely hope, that the good people of this county will give their attendance on that day, and calmly and heartily join with us in doing the business proposed, which we earnestly wish and desire may answer the good purposes intended by it.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON.
ELISHA PRICE.
HENRY HAYES.

CHESTER, July 4, 1774.

*** *We have been obliged to omit many articles of intelligence by the Packet this week for want of room.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Antigua.
Sch. Betsy, R. Patterson, Jamaica.
Sloop John, J. Spafford, St. Vincent.
Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Alicant.
Brig Unity, P. Flyn, Georgia.
Sloop Friendship, A. Adderly, New-Providence.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Rosanna, J. M'Fetridge, Lisbon.
Sloop Rebecca, A. Culnan, Cadiz.
Sch. Lively, J. Welsh, Halifax.
Brig Commerce, J. Nicholl, North-Carolina.
Ship Jane, C. M'Causland, London.
Sch. Dove, N. Bartlet, Salem, New-England.
Ship Friendship, T. Jann, Cork.
Brig Dolphin, J. Randall, London.

CLEARED.

Brig Mount-Holly, G. Bayley, St. Vincent.
Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.
Sloop Mulberry, W. Bennett, Virginia.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Sch. Catherine, J. Huston, Halifax.
Brig Fanny, T. Murdoch, Barbados.
Sloop Polly, T. Buck, North-Carolina.
Brig Commerce, J. Nicholl, Ditto.
Sch. Lively, J. Welsh, Halifax.
Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, Dominica.
Brig Unity, P. Flyn, Halifax.
Sloop Discovery, G. Watson, North-Carolina.
Brig Two Brothers, J. Stephen, Jamaica.
Brig Nancy, W. Adamson, Gibraltar.
Snow John & William, R. Fennix, Newfoundland.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1774.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening, in Second-street, between Spruce and Chesnut streets,

A PLAIN green shagreen WATCH CASE. Whoever has found the same shall receive a DOLLAR reward, if brought to the Printer.

DESERTED,

From his Majesty's 18th or Royal Irish regiment of foot, and Major ISAAC HAMILTON's company,

ROBERT JEFF, 36 years of age, five feet nine inches and a half high, born in Fleetham, Yorkshire, England, by trade a taylor, brown hair, brown eyes, fresh complexion, thin long visage, and a remarkable long nose, went off in a red short jacket, buck hat bound with black tape, and a Russia sheeting waistcoat. Whoever apprehends, or causes to be apprehended, the said Robert Jeff, and lodges him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that he may be brought back to the regiment, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, by applying to Major Hamilton, or officer commanding said regiment in the barracks of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Walnut-street, Philadelphia, an Irish servant girl named ANN CARSON, bought from on board the Prosperity from Belfast; about 24 or 25 years of age, of a middle stature, long brown hair, the backs of her hands seems very much swelled, speaks a good deal in the Scotch dialect: Had on and took with her a black bonnet, a long cotton gown, and a short callico ditto never washed, a new black skirt, an under ditto, with a callico border, very much patched, a pair of black everlasting shoes, with many other cloaths not known. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

EDWARD HANLON.

June 22, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from the subscribers, living near Soldier's Delight, Baltimore county, Maryland, two men, one an English convict servant, named JAMES GODDARD, a lusty, well made, full faced man, of a fair complexion, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; had on and took with him, a felt hat bound round the edge with black ferret, several wigs, two of which were black, one striped and flowered Barcelona silk handkerchief, a blue cloth coat with metal buttons, one jacket, the fore parts red plush, one country cloth ditto, one white linen shirt, one tow ditto, blue cloth breeches, a pair of tow trowsers, a pair of blue worsted stockings, a pair of grey ditto, and a pair of country made shoes shod with nails: He took with him an assignment of one WILLIAM CARPENTER's, who was free the 14th of June, 1773, signed by myself and Andrew Buchanan, and it is supposed he will change his name to William Carpenter.—The other is a Negro fellow, about 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high, slim made, has a bend in his knees, three scars on each cheek and each breast, and several scars on his back by whipping, talks coarse broken English; he took with him a new fur hat, a blue camblet coat and jacket half worn, a spotted swanskin jacket, a pair of linen trowsers, a new holland shirt, a homespun ditto, two oznabrugs ditto, and country made shoes; it is supposed they will change cloaths: The whiteman forged a pass for the negro, in which he was called Charles Harday, and signed by Samuel Owing and Philip Plowman. Whoever takes them up and secures them in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM CROMWELL.
JOHN EBERT.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned not to take them off at their peril.

MADE AND SOLD BY

ROBERT PARRISH,

At his dwelling house in Third-street a few doors above Arch street, and opposite the Golden Swan tavern, Philadelphia,

ROLLING SCREENS for cleaning wheat and flaxseed, consisting of four different sorts of wires, each calculated to great exactness, and found, by experience, to answer the purpose. Small bolts for cleaning Indian corn meal. Standing shoe or shoot screens. Wire sieves and riddles of different degress of fineness. Short cloths for millers; and various sorts of wire work. Also, DUTCH FANS of different kinds, some of which are made suitable for cleaning Coffee in the West-Indies; and the various sorts of boxes with knives for cutting of straw. Likewise a curious machine for swingling flax at a small expence, whereby one person may with ease perform the work of three in the common way.

A WOMAN who is capable of performing all ſorts of COOKERY, would be glad to go out to dreſs dinners or ſuppers in gentlemens families. Enquire at JOHN KRIB's, in Fourth-ſtreet, three doors from the corner of Walnut-ſtreet.

Dumfries, (Virginia) april 25, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from my plantation near this place, two ſervant men, namely, GEORGE and JOHN ALLEN; they were lately imported in the Juſtitia, conſigned to Mr. Thomas Hodge. GEORGE is a likely young fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, ſtoops much, is remarkably round ſhouldered and in toed; had on when he went away, a bearſkin jacket and breeches, new ſhoes, and a ſmall round hat with a black ribbon and buckle. JOHN is about 27 years old, and is brother to George, more ſlender made, and about two inches under the ſize of his brother; had on the ſame ſort of cloaths, only a pair of old ſhoes, cut at the toes: They may, however, change their cloaths, as they took with them ſuch as they brought from on board the ſhip, which were dark brown ſailors jackets and breeches. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid ſervants and ſecure them, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall have the above reward. All maſters of veſſels are hereby forwarned from carrying them off.

THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY laſt Monday from the Commons, a ſmall dark red COW, has no white about her, a large bag, and gives a good deal of milk; ſuppoſed to be about nine or ten years old. Whoever will give information to the ſubſcriber where ſaid Cow may be had, or brings her home, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH FOX, Blackſmith, in Seventh-ſtreet.

N. B. She is branded with the letters FOX, with a fire-brand, on the horn.

MADE AND SOLD BY

JOHN FOX, CUTLER,

At his ſhop in Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia,

RIFLES for ſetting an edge on ſcythes, which are far ſuperior to any thing yet invented for that purpoſe, and the more they are known the more they will be uſed, as it will be found they are much cheaper and more convenient than any ſtone, for one rifle will ſerve a man two or three years hard working, if of a good quality, and the ſaid Fox will engage his rifles to be as good as any that can be made in England, and if any of them ſhould not prove good they will be exchanged: They will be ſold wholeſale and retail as cheap as thoſe imported of as good a quality, and all orders from the country will be carefully complied with.

N. B. If they ſhould be found to cut too faſt at firſt, a little greaſe rubbed over them will prevent it, and they will ſtand any weather, wet or dry.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Chriſtiana Hundred, Newcaſtle county, a likely black MARE, about ſix years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has a ſtar in her forehead, half a hog mane, ſhort ſwitch tail, a lump on her neck near to her near ſhoulder about the ſize of a muſket bullet, both her hind feet hath a little white, the one with a ring round it and the other with a little white behind. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, ſhall receive a reward of SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the thief, and FOUR DOLLARS for the mare, with reaſonable charges, paid by

CONRAD GRAY.

Salem, May 21, 1774.

WHEREAS my wife JANE hath eloped from me, I therefore warn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

THOMAS ROWELL.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the Mercantile buſineſs, a lad about ſixteen years of age, that writes a good hand, and underſtands ſomething of arithmetic. Enquire of the Printer.

Juſt publiſhed (price One Dollar) and to be ſold by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington, and R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the laſt ſeſſion of GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY. To which is annexed, the BILL, entitled, *An Act for the more equitable manumiſſion of ſlaves*, &c. which is referred for further conſideration till next ſeſſion.

Juſt Publiſhed (price 5s.) and to be ſold by

ISAAC COLLINS,

PRINTER, in BURLINGTON,

THE LAWS paſſed laſt ſeſſion of General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey.

N. B. A few copies may alſo be had of R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia.

JUST IMPORTED BY

EDWARD BATCHELOR,

IN SECOND-STREET,

A LARGE quantity of 7-8 and yard wide Iriſh linens, with an aſſortment of chintzes and printed linens, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh only. Alſo to be diſpoſed of, a parcel of tar, hogs lard, and pork.

He requeſts all perſons indebted to him beyond their limited time of credit, to make immediate payment.

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

And MOULD and DIPT

TALLOW CANDLES,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSIAH HEWES,

In CHESNUT-STREET.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH FRAZER, late of this city, baker, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled by

MARY FRAZER, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the premiſes, on Friday the 29th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, ſituate and lying on the River Muſconetcong, part in the county of Hunterdon and part in the county of Suſſex, containing 1600 acres; there is a great quantity of very good meadow already made, and more can be made with very little expence. On the ſaid tract is a forge with three fires and one hammer, a ſmall furnace, griſt and ſaw-mill, a large ſtone houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe, with a number of neceſſary buildings for workmen, &c. The tract is now divided into plantations of about 200 acres each, and will be ſold either ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

ESTHER STARN, Executrix.

Baltimore, May 7, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the third day of Auguſt next, by Public Sale, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore Town,

THAT valuable tract of land called COLRAIN, formerly belonging to Capt. William Richardſon, patented for 602 acres, but ſaid to contain more, whereon is built a framed dwelling-houſe, 30 feet by 20, with brick chimneys, two rooms below and three above, with a kitchen, meat-houſe, milk-houſe, hen-houſe, corn-houſe, ſtable and barn, and a good apple orchard. There is about 40 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marſh, the reſt white-oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locuſt, maple, hickory, red and white-oak, is conveniently ſituated in Hartford County, upon Buſh River, four miles from Buſh and Joppa, and twenty-two from Baltimore Town. There is a good Herring-fiſhery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and ſaid to contain iron ore, being convenient to many furnaces, and a good landing.——Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer, who, if he inclines to make a private bargain, may apply to JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. merchant, in Baltimore Town, and Capt. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, who now lives on the premiſes, will ſhew the land.

FRANCIS DAYMON,

Maſter of the French and Latin languages, and Librarian to the Library Company in Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the Public, that he has removed from Front-ſtreet to Latitiæ Court, oppoſite the pump, where he continues to ſell, wholeſale and retail, all ſorts of implements and apparatus for ſtamping linen, books, ſilks, &c. with letters and figures of various ſizes, and colours which ſtand the hardeſt waſhing and boiling; alſo portable preſſes of different conſtructions, furniſhed with every neceſſary to print with.

Said DAYMON will continue to teach Ladies and Gentlemen the French language, after the moſt eaſy and approved method of the French Academy at Paris, where he was educated. He propoſes to take young gentlemen to board, at £.30 per annum, having a good and convenient houſe for that purpoſe. Parents may depend upon his taking a proper care of ſuch youths as may be committed to his care either as ſcholars or boarders.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a few SKY OPTIC BALLS, to be fixed in the ſhutter of a window, to make a CAMERA OBSCURA, which will repreſent objects in their natural colours on a ſcreen, ſo that the moſt exact drawings may be made of them by any perſon who can handle a pencil. Experiments of this curious machine may be ſeen every afternoon at the Library Room in Carpenters Hall, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Juſt imported in the ſnow Peggy, Capt. Haſtie, from Glaſgow, via New-York,

A neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Which I will ſell on reaſonable terms, at my ſtore in Front-ſtreet.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

TO BE SOLD,

Or RENTED for a long term of years,

ABOUT four or five hundred acres, or a leſs quantity of land, in Virginia, near the great falls of Potowmack, where it is ſaid may be very conveniently built a long range of mills, and other water works. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe or rent the ſaid land, may know the terms by applying or writing to the ſubſcriber, living near the ſaid Falls.

BRYAN FAIRFAX.

WANTED,

To go to the WEST-INDIES,

TWO BRICK-MAKERS, who are well acquainted with every part of the buſineſs, as moulding, burning, &c. to whom good encouragement will be given on application to the Printer.

This Day is publiſhed (price 1s. 6d.) by

JOHN SPARHAWK,

At the London Book-ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS on the Act of Parliament commonly called the BOSTON PORT BILL; with THOUGHTS on Civil Society and Standing Armies. By JOSIAH QUINCY, Jun.

BRITONS *ariſe* - - - - - - - - - -
And ſhew you have the virtue to be mov'd.
POPE.

NULLA FIDES, pietaſq; viris, qui CASTRA ſequuntur,
VENALESQUE MANUS: ibi fas, ubi maxima merces.
LUCAN.

Our necks are under PERSECUTION. LAM. v. 5.
What MAN can do againſt them, *not afraid,*
Tho' to THE DEATH; againſt ſuch CRUELTIES
With *inward conſolation* recompenc'd:
And oft ſupported ſo, *as ſhall amaze*
Their PROUDEST PERSECUTORS. MILTON.
They that be ſlain by the SWORD are better than
they that be ſlain *with hunger*. LAM. iv. 9.

The above may be had of Meſſrs. Noel and Hazard and Mr. Hugh Gaine in New-York, of Mr. William Achman in Annapolis, Maryland, of Mrs. Rind in Williamſburgh, and of Mr. Robert Wells in Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

Said SPARHAWK has juſt publiſhed a neat edition of Juliet Grenville: Or, the Hiſtory of the Human Heart, in two volumes, price 10s. By Mr. Brooke, author of the Fool of Quality.—New Sermons to Aſſes, price 1s. 6d. by the author of Sermons to Aſſes and Sermons to Doctors in Divinity.——At ſame place may be had a general aſſortment of books and ſtationary, a great variety of paper hangings, ſome curious hard ware, optical, mathematical and chirurgical inſtruments, &c. &c. &c.

FOR CORK,

The faſt-ſailing SHIP

FRIENDSHIP,

THOMAS JANN,

MASTER;

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JAMES STUART and SAMUEL JACKSON, near the Drawbridge.

There are now on board a few Scotch ſervants, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of by ſaid Stuart and Jackſon, who have for ſale choice Iriſh beef, pork, butter, and oatmeal, a few barrels of beſt Scotch herrings, Burlington gammons, and Jamaica coffee, &c.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

At his ſtore in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, hath for SALE,

A FEW GOODS, of a neat quality, conſiſting of printed cottons and callicoes, flaxen oznabrigs, linen and cotton checks and ſtripes, bed furniture, mantuas, durants, tammies, ſtriped and plain camblets, dorſetteens, wool cards, braſs candleſticks, black jacks, neat flowered tin quart mugs, writing paper, pepper, alſpice, rice by the caſk or leſſer quantity, French indigo, braziletto and logwood, &c. &c.

N. B. He alſo keeps an Inſurance Office for ſhipping, as uſual.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Glaſgow, and to be ſold by

JOHN SHIELDS,

At his ſtore on the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, the fourth door below Second-ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of Spring and Summer GOODS; alſo a parcel of black India lutеſtrings and ſattins, of the beſt quality, which he will ſell very reaſonable.

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 15, 1774.

IN the month of March laſt the ſubſcriber ſent out a number of carpenters and labourers, to build houſes and clear and incloſe fields on his patented lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the ſeveral tracts which he there holds, into convenient ſized tenements, and give leaſes thereof for lives, or a term of years, renewable forever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the land.——The ſituation and quality of theſe lands having been thoroughly deſcribed in a former advertiſement, it is unneceſſary to enlarge upon them here. Suffice it generally to obſerve, that there are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio, or Great Canhawa, and capable of receiving the higheſt improvement.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Wilmington, 4th 6th Month, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe and Lot in which the ſubſcriber now lives, ſituate in Wilmington; the Lot is 44 feet front on Shippen-ſtreet, extending 178 feet back to Orange-ſtreet, upon which it has a front of 66 feet: The whole is bounded north and ſouth by lots of Sarah Richardſon and Edward Tatnel: The houſe is built of brick, is two ſtories high, has ſeven rooms ceiled and plaſtered, and two cellars, in one of which is an arched vault, plaſtered and ſhelved; there is alſo a well of water near the kitchen door. The whole is incloſed with a board fence, is clear of ground-rent, and a convenient ſtand for buſineſs, being near the upper Market-houſe. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to

JANE FFARSON.

This Day is publiſhed, printed for, and ſold by

R. AITKEN,

Bookſeller, Stationer and Bookbinder, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A NEW, correct and handſome octavo edition of DOMESTIC MEDICINE, or the FAMILY PHYSICIAN, being an attempt to render the medical art more generally uſeful, by ſhewing people what is in their power, both with reſpect to the prevention and cure of diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple medicines: By WILLIAM BUCHAN, M.D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Edinburgh. The ſecond American edition, carefully printed from the new London edition, with all the new corrections, by the author, with very conſiderable additions.

Juſt arrived per Capt. Falconer, from London, and to be ſold cheap by

ROBERT LOOSELY,

SHOEMAKER in WALNUT-STREET,

A LARGE aſſortment of SHOEMAKERS TOOLS, &c. amongſt which are, boot legs, ben ſoals, white calf-ſkins, white ſheep-ſkins, knives of all ſorts, ſizes and prices, awls of the very beſt kind, tacks, hammers, ſize ſticks, raſps and files, floats, white wax, heel balls, boot ſtrapping, ſilk ſhoe binding, pincers, nippers, lampblack, &c. with almoſt every article ſuitable for the above buſineſs. Compleat ſets of tools ſuitable for thoſe who have their ſhoes made in their own houſes, warranted good; heels, laſts, &c. &c.

N. B. Store-keepers and others may be ſupplied with any of the above articles as well by ſending a line, as though they were perſonally preſent.

THE BRISTOL BATHS AND CHALYBEATE WELLS,

Are compleated in the moſt commodious manner, for ſuch perſons as may incline to make uſe of them the approaching ſeaſon.

IT is for ſtrangers to be informed that theſe Baths and waters, from their effects in a number of diſeaſes which had reſiſted every other medicine, have been for ſome years deſervedly in the higheſt repute: That the Waters are perhaps as pure and light a chalybeate as the world affords, ſeldom even at the firſt drinking offending the ſtomach, always ſtrengthening it and promoting a good appetite; are remarkably uſeful, if not ſpecific, in all relaxed, debilitated conſtitutions, whether ariſing from ſickneſs, reſiding too long in a warm climate, or too free living: Obſtructions in the liver, ſpleen and meſenteric glands they have infallibly removed. But the advantages to be obtained from Chalybeate Waters are too extenſive for an advertiſement, for which reaſon the Public are referred for a more particular account of their uſes and the advantageous ſituation of Briſtol, to the experiments and obſervations on the Mineral Waters of Philadelphia, Abington and Briſtol, read before the American Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia, June 18, 1773, by Benjamin Ruſh, M.D. and ſoon after publiſhed in a ſmall pamphlet.

TO BE SOLD,

Upon MODERATE TERMS,

A RIGHT to one thouſand acres of land, part of a tract containing about two thouſand ſeven hundred acres, called Timber Ridge, originally granted by Lord Baltimore to Vincent Low, ſituate then in Cæcil county, Maryland, but by the line lately ſettled between that province and Pennſylvania, falls into New-Caſtle county upon Delaware, near the head of a creek called Saſſafras, within a few miles of Wetherſpoon's Tavern, at the Head of Apoquinimy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be particularly informed of the terms, by enquiring in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, for

SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE.

Borden-Town, June 20, 1774.

WHEREAS on Tueſday night the 14th inſt. the Store-houſe of the ſubſcriber at Borden-Town was broken open, and robbed of the following articles, viz. one ſtriped pink and white tobine robe and petticoat, one blue and white luteſtring gown, one brown Mantua ditto, one green India chintz ditto, one purple and white callico ditto, one blue ſattin quilt, four muſlin aprons, three muſlin handkerchiefs, five pair of cotton ſtockings, one pair of blue ſattin ſhoes, ſix ſhifts, two linen aprons, one lawn apron, two red ſilk handkerchiefs, one black and white linen handkerchief, and ſundry ribbons and lace. If any perſons will ſecure the perpetrator or perpetrators of this robbery, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, they ſhall be handſomely rewarded by ELISHA LAWRENCE, Eſq; of Monmouth county, the owner of the ſaid goods. Should any of the aforeſaid articles be offered for ſale, it is requeſted that the vender may be ſtopped, and due enquiry made.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

ABINGTON MINERAL WATER.

SO uſeful in chronic diſeaſes; ſituated in the moſt healthy part of the province of Pennſylvania; where good accommodations, at a moderate expence, may be had at the houſe of WILLIAM FRENCH, and at ſeveral other commodious houſes in the neighbourhood of ſaid ſprings.

N. B. Of ſaid FRENCH may be had, Dr. Ruſh's Experiments and Obſervations on the above Mineral Water, with particular directions in what diſeaſes and in what manner it ſhould be uſed.

WILLIAM TRICKETT,

STATIONER, FROM LONDON,

Oppoſite Black-Horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet near Market ſtreet, and at his ſhop back of the ſaid houſe, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

MAKES all kinds of Accompt Books, in the beſt manner, bound in leather and vellum, or with *Ruſſia bands*, and rules the ſame to *any pattern*; where merchants and others may be ſupplied with ſingle books, or compleat ſets, at the ſhorteſt notice.—He keeps a neat aſſortment of books ready made, together with STATIONARY WARES of all kinds, and flatters himſelf that the goodneſs and cheapneſs of his work will recommend him to the future favour of thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,

To be LET at intereſt, on good real ſecurity. Enquire of the Printer.

ISAAC BARTRAM,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

HAS imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, from London, a large aſſortment of Drugs and patent Medicines, which will be ſold at the loweſt prices, at his Medicine Store in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, at the ſign of the Unicorn's Head; conſiſting of ſaffron, camphire, cream of tartar, Epſom and Glauber ſalts, borax, ſalt petre, cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, antimony, ſago, ſalop, and pearl barley; alſo pocket inſtruments in pouches and ſhagreen caſes, crown lancets, and crooked needles with and without caſes, ivory and pewter ſyringes, ſcales with gold weights, phials, blue and white gallipots, crucibles, ſmelling-bottles, gold leaf, Dutch metal, Naples yellow, white and red lead, yellow oker, and Spaniſh brown ground in oil, vermillion, Pruſſian blue, and various kinds of water colours, camels hair pencils, linſeed oil raw and boiled, beſt ſallad and common ſweet oil, James's powders, Lockyer's and Anderſon's Scotch pills, Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's drops, Turlington's balſam, Grenough's tincture for the teeth, Fraunces's elixir, Walker's Jeſuits drops, Britiſh oil, and ætherial oil of tar, &c. &c.

The ſaid BARTRAM has lately built an elaboratory for conducting of chymical operations in the beſt manner, ſo that phyſicians may be ſupplied with moſt preparations as genuine as can be had at Apothecaries Hall, and at a reaſonable price; he alſo will give the higheſt price for well ſalted roſe leaves, or diſtil them for half the water.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon in a month, if required,

A LOT of GROUND ſituate in Frederick-ſtreet, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's Falls: There is 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front: It is on leaſe for 99 years, renewable for ever, and ſubject to a ground-rent of only 40s. ſterling per annum; about 16 years of the leaſe are expired. On the front of the lot on Frederick-ſtreet is a large brick dwelling-houſe, wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two ſtories high, having two parlours, a paſſage and ſtair-caſe below, four good chambers, three whereof have fire-places, and two good garrets above, well finiſhed. There is alſo adjoining to the ſaid dwelling-houſe, a good brick kitchen and laundry, with proper chambers for ſervants; alſo a brick ware-houſe 32 feet by 25, two ſtories high, and a cellar. Nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building that ſerved as a gaol, and which may be removed at pleaſure: There is an exceeding good garden well incloſed. This lot would ſuit a diſtiller, brewer, or ſugar-baker, as there is room ſufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot from one ſtreet to another. What buildings are on this lot, are faithfully executed; ſome of the brick walls are 18 inches thick, and none leſs than 14 inches to the ridge pole. The purchaſer need lay down but little caſh, if any; good ſecurity, with intereſt, will ſuffice, and one-fourth of the money will be only at four per cent per annum intereſt.—As I am determined at all events to leave this province, and deſirous of ſettling all my affairs, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will find me very reaſonable in my demand for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMIER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* No. 142.

From a LONDON PAPER.

THREESCORE years did the oppreſſed united provinces maintain a war in defence of their liberties againſt the then powerful kingdom of Spain with all the wealth of the Indies at its command; and finally obliged it to acknowledge their independency in a formal treaty, ſitting down with the loſs of territory, treaſure and reputation, and with a broken ſtrength that has never ſince been recovered.

Contractors, jobbing mercantile members of Parliament, officers ſtarving on half pay, and gunſmiths who *toaſt*, as the papers tell us, *a ſpeedy and a perpetual war*, may wiſh, rather than no war at all for a *civil* one in America. Theſe in all converſations, to encourage us in undertaking it, ſlight the ſtrength of thoſe diſtant people, think nothing of that enthuſiaſm for liberty, which in other countries and ages has ſupplied all deficiencies, and enabled a weak people to baffle the efforts of a ſtronger; but tell us that half a dozen regiments are ſufficient to reduce in leſs than a year every province on the continent. Half a dozen being once engaged in this *bleſſed* ſervice, it is eaſy to write and ſhew the neceſſity for more: the more there are the greater the profits to thoſe gentry. And whatever becomes of us poor Devils that live by manufactures or by trade, that are to pay taxes, or that have money in the funds, *they will* amaſs fortunes, buy our eſtates, bribe our boroughs, and vote in Parliament the rectitude of the meaſure.

I believe our officers and ſoldiers as brave as any in the world; and from that very opinion of their bravery, I conjecture they would not generally reliſh the being ordered on this murdering ſervice againſt their countrymen; to ſhed Engliſh blood, to ſtifle the Britiſh ſpirit of liberty now raiſing in the colonies; that LIBERTY which we ſhould rather wiſh to ſee nouriſhed and preſerved there, as on a loſs of it here (which, from our vices, is perhaps not far diſtant) we or our poſterity, may have occaſion to reſort to and participate of; and poſſibly, ſome of the ableſt officers may chooſe rather to reſign their commiſſions. But whatever may be the bravery and military proweſs of our troops, and whatever the zeal with which they would proceed in ſuch a war, there are reaſons that make me ſuſpect it will not be ſo ſoon terminated as ſome folks would have us believe.

My reaſons are drawn chiefly from a computation founded on *facts*. It is well known that America is a country full of foreſts, mountains, &c. that in ſuch a country a ſmall irregular force can give abundance of trouble to a regular one that is much greater: And that, in the laſt war, *one* of the *fifteen* colonies we now have there (and one far ſhort of being the ſtrongeſt) held out *five years* againſt *twenty five thouſand* Britiſh regular troops, joined by *twenty five thouſand* coloniſts on their own pay, and aided by a ſtrong fleet of men of war. What the expence was to this nation, our treaſury books and augmented debt may ſhew. The expence to America, as their pay was higher, could not be much leſs. The colony we made war upon was indeed aided by France, but during the whole conteſt not with more than five thouſand men. Now ſuppoſing that the twenty five thouſand coloniſts that then joined us ſhould hereafter be againſt us, and that this makes no difference, and conſidering that inſtead of *one* colony to conquer, we are to have *fifteen*, and that poſſibly ſome of our good neighbours may think of making a diverſion in their favour, I apprehend it not out of the way to allow *five* years ſtill to a colony; and this, by my computation, will amount to juſt *ſeventy five* years. I hope Meſſieurs the company of gunſmiths will for the preſent, be ſo good as to be content with a civil war of *ſeventy five* years, as perhaps we may ſcarce be able to afford them a *perpetual* one.

And what are we to gain by this war, by which our trade and manufactures are to be ruined, our ſtrength divided and diminiſhed, our debt encreaſed, and our reputation, as a generous nation and lovers of liberty, given up and loſt? Why, we are to convert millions of the King's loyal ſubjects into rebels, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing a newly claimed power in Parliament to tax a diſtant people, whoſe abilities and circumſtances they cannot be acquainted with, who have a conſtitutional power of taxing themſelves; who have never refuſed to give us voluntarily, more than we can ever expect to wreſt from them by force; and by our trade, with whom we gain millions a year!

And is there not *one* wiſe and good man to be found in *Britain*, who can propoſe ſome conciliating meaſure that may prevent this terrible miſchief?—I fear not one. For

Quos Deus vult perdere, dementat prius!

By the ſhip LADY GAGE, *Captain* MESNARD, *arrived at New-York from London, we have the following advices, viz.*

PETERSBURGH, *April* 5.

YESTERDAY we received the agreeable news, that the troops under Gen. Bibikow had attacked the principal corps of the rebels, commanded by Pugatcheff in perſon, at Soroczinſka, about 150 werſts from Orenbourg, and entirely routed them: Amongſt the priſoners taken was the perſon in whom Pugatcheff places his chief confidence.

April 8. The laſt advices from Orenbourg give hopes, that the public tranquility will ſoon be re-eſtabliſhed there. There has been a ſharp engagement of Gen. Bibikow's troops, commanded by Major Jelgin, and a body of rebels. It is aſſured that the latter were entirely routed, and loſt on that occaſion forty pieces of cannon.

From the Danube, April 13. The laſt letters from the Ottoman army adviſe, that Haſſan Baſhaw, who, as well as the Baſhaw of Widdin, has laid waſte a part of Wallachia, has returned beyond Nicopolis, and is actually encamped within a ſmall diſtance of Bazardzic, in order to cover theſe two places. This retreat is attributed to the deſert ſtate of Wallachia, but ſome people think that it was occaſioned by the motions of the Ruſſians, as their troops have left their quarters, and have advanced towards Jalonicza and other places in Wallachia. The advanced poſt of the Ruſſians at Brahilow, Galatz, and other towns along the Danube, have been reinforced. The Ruſſian cavalry which, for want of ſubſiſtence was obliged to take up winter quarters at Ezundo, and along the Nieſter, is already arrived at the head quarters, where all the neceſſary preparations are making to open the campaign. This army has not yet been able to act, on account of the heavy rains which have rendered the roads almoſt impaſſable.

The Ruſſian army is actually very formidable. The Turks expect that the Ruſſians will again paſs the Danube, and do their utmoſt to make themſelves maſters of Varna and Siliſtria. Acting according to this plan, Huſſein Aga has taken poſt along the Danube, with the body under his commnnd, which has been reinforced by 15,000 men from the Grand Viſir's army, ſo that he may be ſupported by Haſſan Baſhaw; and theſe two Generals are to watch the motions of the Ruſſians, who, if they attempt to paſs that river, to attack the above mentioned places, bloody engagements may be expected, as the Ottomans ſeem determined to defend both ſides of the river with the utmoſt obſtinacy.

LONDON, *May* 3.

The order of the day for the third reading of the bill for regulating the civil government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and for receiving the bill for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſaid province was read, upon which a very ſtrong debate enſued; the principal ſpeakers in which were Sir George Saville, Mr. Dunning, Sir William Meredith, Mr. T. Townſhend, Col. Barre, Lord Carmarthen, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Germaine, Lord North, C. Fox, Mr. Jenkinſon, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Gen. Conway, &c.

May 4. We are informed that the ſubſcription for the tickets in the enſuing lottery, are to be given to the American merchants, in order to make them recompence for the damage they will ſuſtain by the three Boſton bills.

May 5. An order is iſſued for the muſter and return of all the forces in the garriſons of England, Scotland, and Wales.

The French and Spaniſh fleets now in the Mediterranean are known to amount to ſixteen capital ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, and other ſmall veſſels, and even their merchant ſhips are provided for fighting as in time of war. The Engliſh ſquadron conſiſts of only three 64 gun ſhips, one 74, and two frigates.

As Sir J——y A——t has, it is ſaid, declared to a great Cabinet Counſellor, that he would engage to march from one end of the continent of North-America to the other, at the head of 5000 men. He, or ſome friend for him, is deſired to inform the public, whether he meant as a *friend* or an *enemy*.

Never in all the annals of this country does it appear, that the French were permitted to arm themſelves, as in the preſent caſe, at all points, without being ſo much as queſtioned about their intentions.

Some malicious perſons do not ſcruple to aſſert that the Miniſtry, inſtead of being concerned are highly delighted at the American buſtles, as conceiving they may be rendered a covering for other more capital articles of mal-adminiſtration.

The tax upon tea, intended to be imported into America, will not, we hear, pay the expence of collecting it, though it ſhould be permitted in the full extent contended for.

The bill for making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North-America, is to be read a ſecond time in the upper Houſe on Monday next.

The mortifying contempt with which the Premier received all the offers of the Rockingham and Shelburne gangs is never to be forgotten; hence, ſays our correſpondent, the malignity of Polypheme, the hungry turbulence of Edmund, the pert nothingneſs of B----g, the Oliverian bronze of S------ge, the ſomniferous ditties of D------ll, and the cadaverous blaſts of an old Dog-Roſe.

We hear that Lord Chatham will be in his place at the Houſe of Peers to-morrow, when the American bill is to be taken into conſideration; but few doubt its paſſing, as in the other Houſe.

As the Emperor of Germany is this month expected to pay a viſit to Paris, it is ſuppoſed it is not a mere viſit of form. After he was raiſed to the above dignity, he paid a viſit to the King of Pruſſia, and had ſome private conferences with that Monarch, from which a laſting friendſhip ſeemed to be cemented, and by the late acquiſitions in Poland he appears to have profited from it. What the iſſue of his preſent intended viſit to France may be, time will diſcover; but as dominions are ſo eaſily dealt out of late, ſome ſtates are not quite eaſy on the ſubject.

What is the intention of taxing America, only to partially bring into the Treaſury a certain ſum for the uſe of the King and the Miniſter—while at the ſame time the nation loſes three millions annually?

May 6. A motion was made for leave to bring in a bill relative to ſubſcription to the 39 articles. Rejected without a diviſion.

It is imagined that the debate on the bill for regulating the future government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which was intended for this day in the Upper Aſſembly, will go off till the beginning of the next week.

A report is very current in the city, that the Spaniſh ſettlements of Coquimbo and Chactane, in the South ſeas, have fallen into the hands of the Chileſe Indians, who have maſſacred all the Europeans.

The Agents for the colonies of New-York, Philadelphia, Rhode-Iſland and New-Hampſhire, have received orders to attend the Earl of Dartmouth on Monday next at the Plantation Office, Whitehall, on private affairs.

May 7. It is whiſpered that the Duke of Grafton is again coming into adminiſtration; and that a reſignation will very ſhortly take place, in order to make way for him. It is alſo ſaid, that Lord Camden will be again at the head of the law before the general election. If theſe facts ſhould happen, it is evident they are intended only to ſerve ſome private purpoſes, and therefore are not likely to be of a very long date.

At four o'clock the order of the day for the third reading of the bill for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, being called for, the bill was read a third time, and ſeveral amendments made, and a clauſe added; and a motion being made, that the bill do paſs, a ſhort and warm debate enſued; and the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided. Ayes 127, and Noes 24.

A Writer in the Virginia Gazette concludes as follows.

I HAVE now before me the ſtamp act. Good God! how inequitable, how tyrannical, and arbitrary! My blood is frozen with horror while I glance my eye over it. What a melancholy reflection it is, that ſo many brave and virtuous men, in different ages and countries of the world, ſhould fall as victims to the lawleſs power of tyrants, while the execrable tyranny of an injudicious tool of an abandoned Miniſtry is ſuffered to go unpuniſhed. You genius' of Britain, what lethargic ſlumber had then cloſed your eyes! Why roſe you not up indignant to blaſt the man who would build his own greatneſs on his country's ruin! Why was he ſuffered to go in peace to his grave, who aimed to ſap the foundation of a free conſtitution, and opened a door for the oppreſſion and ſervitude of three millions of his Majeſty's moſt uſeful and affectionate ſubjects! But it ſeems he was a good Miniſter, very expert at deviſing *ways* and *means*, and his Majeſty (God bleſs him) could not afford to part with ſo uſeful a ſervant. A certain eminent writer, in treating of our conſtitution, after beſtowing all the praiſes on it the nature of it well deſerves, laments that it will have an end. This conſtitution, ſays he, like all the free conſtitutions the wiſdom of men have framed, will have a period, will be ruined, whenever the legiſlative becomes more corrupt than the executive power. I appeal to you, my countrymen, whether this prediction is not fulfilled. Is not the conſtitution violated? Is not that palladium of our liberty infringed, "that the Engliſh ſubject cannot be taxed without his conſent, expreſſed by himſelf, or his repreſentative?" If the ſubject, then, cannot be taxed unleſs by himſelf, or repreſentative, and if a ſubmiſſion to ſuch an unconſtitutional tax, whereby his property may be taken from him without his conſent, is the condition of a ſlave, does it not naturally follow, my countrymen, that you muſt exert yourſelves to repel the hoſtile invaſions of your enemies, or ſubmit to that ignominious yoke of ſlavery that now impends over your devoted necks? Either alternative you may yet chuſe, while you are free. The leaſt delay is dangerous, and may ruin you forever.

JOVE *fix'd it certain, that whatever day*
Makes man a ſlave, takes half his worth away.
POPE.

AN ANECDOTE.

WHEN General Pepperell went againſt Cape-Breton the war before laſt, with a handful of undiſciplined New-England troops, a number of gentlemen in this city, who reaſoned entirely from the number and diſcipline of the French ſoldiers, and the ſtrength of the walls of Louiſbourg, declared the expedition to be a fooliſh one, and the defeat of the General to be certain; Dr. Franklin (who was one of the company) begged leave to differ from them in opinion, and thought the probability of the ſucceſs of the expedition was very great, "for (ſaid he) the New-England troops have one immenſe advantage over the French; they outdo them in PRAYING."

To the INHABITANTS *of* AMERICA.

A PERSON juſt come from England, that has had the managing of buſineſs in a capital weaving manufactory ſome years, would be glad to engage with any gentleman, or company of gentlemen, to make the following articles, or to inſtruct therein any number of hands that ſhall be required, from one to one hundred or more, every one of which ſhall be on a different branch, and children of ſix years old, and from that to any age, either boys or girls, may be employed in ſaid works, viz. fringe and lace of all ſorts, for beds and other furniture, with lines and toſſels of all kinds, either in gold, ſilver, ſilk, worſted or thread; coachmakers laces, and other trimmings for ditto; ſadlers laces and fringes, girth webs, bridle reins, orriſs, &c. gold, ſilver or ſilk jacks for ladies riding dreſſes; ditto for gentlemens cloaths; gentlemens coats of arms, or footmens liveries made to any pattern; ſilk knee garters and bindings of all kinds; ladies trimmings in gold, ſilver or ſilk, in the Engliſh and French faſhions, with turbands, ſheneals, gimps, &c. &c. gimp and ſheneal trimmings for ſilk and cloth cloaks; narrow velvets for ladies collars; ditto for binding mens hats; broad ditto for bands; ditto with gold and ſilver, and a great number of other articles. Any perſon that this may ſuit in Philadelphia, New-York, or any part of America, may be further informed by directing a letter to, or enquiring for A. B. at the Riſing Sun in Cheſnut ſtreet.

Philadelphia, May 23, 1774.

This Day is publiſhed, by

BENJAMIN TOWNE,

In Coombe's Alley, near Front-ſtreet, (price ONE SHILLING) and may be had at the different bookſellers in this city,

O TEMPORA! O MORES! or the beſt NEW-YEAR's GIFT for a PRIME MINISTER, being the ſubſtance of two ſermons preached at a few ſmall churches only, and publiſhed at the repeated requeſt of the congregations: By the Rev. WILLIAM SCOTT, A. M. late ſcholar of Eaton. Dedicated to Lord NORTH.

N. B. The pulpit was REFUSED at eight of the moſt capital churches in London, and ſeveral thouſand copies were ordered before it was ſent to the preſs.

Juſt re printed, and ſold by JAMES ADAMS, at his printing-office in Wilmington, and to be had of Mr. WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown in Third ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A FAIR AND RATIONAL

VINDICATION

Of the right of INFANTS to the ordinance of

BAPTISM:

Being the ſubſtance of ſeveral DISCOURSES from Acts ii. 39. Containing

I. The ſcripture ground on which the right of infants to baptiſm is founded.
II. The evidence by which it is ſupported. And,
III. A ſolution of the moſt material objections.

By DAVID BOSTWICK, A. M.
Late miniſter of the Preſbyterian Church, in the city of New-York.

That the bleſſing of Abraham might come on the Gentiles thro' Jeſus Chriſt. GAL. iii. 14.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, executor to the eſtate of ANN THOMAS, deceaſed,

A LOT of GROUND, with two ſmall frame tenements thereon, ſituated on Budd-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets: The lot contains in front 30 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of 5l. per annum. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may have two or three years to pay the money, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity. Alſo to be ſold, two lots ſituated at the upper end of Second ſtreet, a little to the ſouthward of the new bridge; each lot containing in width 20 feet, and in depth 60 feet; clear of ground-rent.

To be let on ground-rent forever, a number of lots ſituated on Second, Third, Charlotte and Fourth-ſtreets. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent any of the above deſcribed lots, may know the terms and ſee the plans by applying to WILLIAM COATS, in Front-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties.

CAME to the plantation of THOMAS COOPER, in Upper Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, on the 19th of the 4th month, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, with a white face; and a roan HORSE COLT. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

AS there are many Gentlemen who have been deſirous of having their coats of arms, creſts, cyphers, &c. cut in ſtone for ſeals; this is to give notice to the Public, that JAMES POUPARD, Engraver, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, hath engaged with a Stone-ſeal Engraver, juſt arrived from London, who cuts all ſorts of arms, creſts, cyphers, fancies, &c. on either cornelian, chryſtal, pebble, or compoſition, in the neateſt manner, and with expedition.

At ſaid POUPARD's any Gentleman may be ſupplied with blank ſeals, ready for engraving, which will ſave much trouble and expence.

FRANCIS LEE,

TAVERN KEEPER, in Black-horſe Alley,

TAKES this method to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a ſuitable quantity of the beſt of liquors, together with genteel accommodations for lodgers and travellers: Alſo a livery ſtable, with good attendance, and excellent horſes and chairs to be let. He has alſo good paſturage for horſes at a ſmall diſtance from the city, at four ſhillings per week, where good care will be taken of them; and gentlemen may have their horſes ſent to or brought from paſture, at the ſhorteſt notice.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Herford, alias Baltimore county, Upper Deer-creek Hundred, Maryland, on the 9th of April laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named SILVESTER PRISKIL, about twenty-one years of age, five feet five or ſix inches high, has a down look, black hair, and ſpeaks with a good deal of the brogue: he had on and took with him when he went away, a green ſailor jacket, a ſpotted flannel under jacket, fine linen ſhirt, new buckſkin breeches, worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes, and a little felt hat bound with blue tape. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN WHITEFORD.

THE SUBSCRIBER, maſter of the Friends School, in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia, has room in ſaid ſchool for a few day ſcholars at preſent, and has procured a convenient houſe, in a very pleaſant healthful ſituation, near the ſaid ſchool, for the reception of a few boys to board.

N. B. No more than ſix boys will be taken to board, nor more than twenty-four will be admitted into ſaid ſchool at one time, boarders included.—No exception is made on account of religion: whoever has a due deſire that their children may be educated in the fear of God as much as poſſible, ſuch children will be gladly received, and diligently inſtructed in what is moſt needful to be known, by

J. STORY.

THIS is to give notice, that the partnerſhip of KIDD AND SPENCER is diſſolved: All perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid Kidd and Spencer are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid; and all perſons that are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances immediately to Joſeph Spencer, who continues ſelling at the ſame place (in Second-ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets) wholeſale and retail, lamp and tanners oil, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, Jamaica ſpirits, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines, Holland and Lancaſter gin, brandy by the gallon or in caſes, raiſins and currants, tar, all kinds of dye ſtuff, beſt French and Carolina indigo, red and logwood, copperas, allum, madder, loaf, lump and muſcovado ſugar, fine and coarſe ſalt, Weſton's and Philadelphia ſnuff, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allſpice, cotton, a few boxes of lemons, &c. &c.

TO BE LET,

From the firſt of June till the eighteenth of November next,

A GOOD ſubſtantial STONE HOUSE, with three rooms on a floor, and a large garden well ſtocked with peach trees of various ſorts, which have in a particular manner withſtood the inclemency of the froſt which happened the 4th of May; alſo an orchard well planted with fruit trees, and about ſixteen acres of land, part of which is now planted with Indian corn. The whole to be diſpoſed of remarkably cheap, the preſent poſſeſſor being under the neceſſity of removing in a ſhort time to embrace an advantageous offer lately made him, and quits the houſe for no other reaſon. Said houſe would well ſuit any merchant or trader in Philadelphia for a retreat after the hurry of buſineſs, being diſtant from the Court-houſe only two miles, and is delightfully ſituated on the banks of Schuylkill, oppoſite the Corporation Ferry, which conſtantly affords a pleaſing moving picture to the premiſes now to be diſpoſed of. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOSEPH OGDEN, at the Corporation Ferry.

N. B. Part of the ſaid houſe might be evacuated immediately.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN as a waiter to a tavern, or in the ſervice of a gentleman. For further particulars enquire of ROBERT BUNBURY, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Crooked Billet.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

For a TERM of YEARS,

A STRONG, luſty young Negroe man, who is fit for the country buſineſs. Enquire of the Printer.

CHOICE CYDER,

By the hogſhead or barrel, to be SOLD by

JAMES MATHER,

IN CHESTER.

WAS TAKEN UP, between New-Caſtle and Marcus-Hook, in the river Delaware, on the 29th of April laſt, FIVE PLANK. The owner may have them, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Walnut-ſtreet.

ROBERT MARFFAT.

A PERSON who writes a good hand, underſtands merchants accounts, and can be well recommended for his ſobriety and diligent attention to buſineſs, would be glad to have the keeping of a few ſets of books, or conſtant employment in any good compting-houſe. Enquire of the Printer.

A NEW ORGAN

TO BE SOLD,

CONSISTING of four ſtops, viz. two dea-paſcons, German flute, and 15th, with a ſwell; it will ſuit either a ſmall church or a chamber, and may be ſeen at JOHN WEBSTER's, Upholder, oppoſite the Golden Fleece, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. At the ſaid place all ſorts of Upholſterers and Cabinet work is done in the moſt elegant manner, and on reaſonable terms.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Worceſter and county of Philadelphia, on the night of the 26th of April laſt, a black MARE, near 14 hands high, a natural trotter, between 10 and 11 years old, no white about her except a ſmall ſemicircle in her forehead, much reſembling the new moon, a ſcar on one buttock in the form of a croſs; if any brand or ſaddle marks, unknown; very ſlack of courage. The thief is ſuppoſed to be one JOHN CAMERON, alias JOHN CAMMEL, ſays he is a Scotchman, was committed to Frederick Town gaol, in Maryland, ſome years ago, and about four years ago was a criminal in Philadelphia gaol, and paſſed by the name of JOHN DAVIS, which is thought to be his real name, and that he is a Welchman; about 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, has a down look, had on a blue cloth coat, which appears like home-made, with white metal buttons, and another with him of a lightiſh colour, alſo a blue cloth jacket half-worn, ſtriped cotton ticken trowſers, good felt hat, blue ſtockings, and ſhoes with braſs buckles in them: It is uncertain which way he is gone, as he aſked the way to ſeveral places. Any perſon apprehending the thief, and ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that he be convicted of the fact, and giving information where the owner may get his mare again, ſhall have the above Reward, or for the mare alone, TWENTY FIVE SHILLINGS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN RITTENHOUSE.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Chanceford townſhip, York County, Pennſylvania, on the 21ſt inſt. (May) an Iriſh ſervant man named MICHAEL GALLAGHER, about 28 years of age, and 5 feet 3 inches high, pock marked and much freckled, has ſhort curled fair hair, and a ſmall ſpeck or pearl on one of his eyes; had on when he went away, a good whitiſh coloured fly coat, lined with old cloth of a darker colour, an old green jacket patched in the ſides, a pair of home made check trowſers patched, a pair of half worn ſhoes, braſs buckles, and a ſmall fur hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM BOHANNAN.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, baker in this city, an indented German ſervant man, named CHARLES WENTZEL, a native of Alſatia; he is a baker by trade, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on when he went away, a light blue coat with buttons of the ſame colour, a dark blue cloth waiſtcoat with yellow buttons, buckſkin breeches, black ribbed ſtockings, good ſhoes with braſs buckles: He has a broad face, and ſhort light coloured hair; ſpeaks French and German, but very little Engliſh, and has beſides the above deſcribed, a parcel of other cloaths along with him, alſo a large dog whom he calls Waſſer. It is ſuppoſed he is gone to New-York. Whoever takes up and brings the ſaid ſervant to his maſter, or ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

GEORGE KNERR.

Philadelphia, May 30, 1774.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

On Monday morning laſt, from the City-Tavern,

A LARGE thick headed Spaniſh Pointer Dog, with dark liver coloured ears, two large ſpots of the ſame colour on his back, and one at the ſetting of his tail; he was broke by the ear, and has been very tender of that ever ſince, and always carries his head lower on that ſide. Whoever brings the ſaid Dog to the above place, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen THREE POUNDS for apprehending the thief.

ALL Perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the late THOMAS BURKE, deceaſed, are deſired to render the ſame; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

THOMAS ROKER, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD, EXCHANGED for Land near this city, or LET on very eaſy terms to a ſober induſtrious man,

FOUR HUNDRED acres of LAND in VIRGINIA, laying on a branch of the *River Potowmack*, and near the *Warm Springs*, where there is a very good market during the ſummer ſeaſon. For further particulars apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a ſervant woman who has near three years to ſerve. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

POREE, SURGEON DENTIST,

From NEW-YORK,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he may be conſulted at his apartments, at Mr. JUGIEZ's, Carver and Gilder, oppoſite Mr. Pemberton's garden, in Third-ſtreet, in all diſorders incident to the teeth and gums: To render the complaints attending thereon as little grievous as poſſible, he makes artificial teeth, from one to a whole ſet, ſo as that they will appear as well, and be as eaſy and uſeful as natural ones, which he likewiſe fixes in an eaſy manner. He cleans teeth and draws ſtumps, ſo as not to give the leaſt pain, and makes a preparation for cleanſing and preſerving the teeth and gums.

N. B. Said Operator has practiſed ſix years in the city of New-York, with great ſucceſs, and hopes to give equal ſatisfaction here.

VOL. III. NUMB. 143.

DUNLAP's

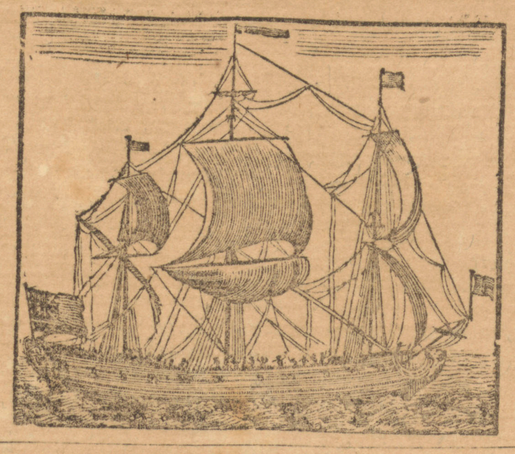
Pennsylvania Packet

OR,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

MONDAY, JULY 18th, 1774.



To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

In publishing the following Remarks on the first and second numbers of the Political Reflections, which appeared in your paper, you will much oblige,

Yours, *&c.*

To the FREEMEN of the city of *Philadelphia*, and province of *Pennsylvania*.

This smooth discourse and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a Traitor—Something whispers me
All is not right—CATO *beware of* LUCIUS.

Brethren and Fellow-Countrymen,

I BEGAN to read the piece entituled, *A few Political Reflections*, &c. with great expectations, and, as I read, my heart glowed with pleasure and satisfaction. The two or three first paragraphs appeared the effusions of a noble, generous, determined, tho' prudent son of freedom and America. My heart approved his firmness and moderation, and my understanding was bribed to favour his sentiments. I soon, however, met something like treachery; but it was succeeded by such warm expressions in favour of liberty, as nearly wiped off its impression. Thus I continued some time, uncertain what judgment to form of the author's intentions. At last, as is my custom when I meet with subjects of an intricate nature, which I want to examine to the bottom, I stripped his reflections of all that warmth and glow of expression, harmony of words, and oratorial embellishment, which are so apt to impose on the mind, and reduced them to *mere proposals*, then examined their tendency, and drew such consequences from them, as I think experience will verify, if ever they be adopted. These I offer to your most serious consideration. If the author should be offended at my freedom, my apology is, that to you I submit them, as he has his reflections; and that I hereby present him with a fair opportunity of removing the suspicion of his being an enemy in disguise.

I will say nothing of that "bewitching power of eloquence," which is so "apt to gain the plaudit of the judgment," and mislead the understanding. If he intends to serve the cause of liberty, he has certainly mistaken the proper measures. But if he be a disguised enemy, all his rhetorical flourishes and Harveyan flowriness shall not, I trust, impose upon us; nor will the ardent zeal of pretended patriotism, with which he has so highly enlivened his proposals, prevent our discerning their real tendency.

PROPOSALS extracted from the Political Reflexions, *&c.* with their most probable consequences.

1. *Condemn the measures, so generally recommended by the other colonies, as the surest means of preserving our freedom*; for this will give room to suspect you of disaffection to the cause, and not only occasion distrust, cause divisions between you and your brethren, and discover a want of stedfastness and unanimity in your councils, but produce such delays in your proceedings, as will answer the same end as immediate submission.

2. *Hint that Great-Britain may possibly reduce us to a state of anarchy, and lay our civil government in ruin*; that we may be deterred by the thought from pursuing the most effectual measures.

3. *Propose the scheme of answering the demands of Great-Britain, by way of requisition*; for there are but small hopes of the Parliament's agreeing to it; and the measure would furnish such pretences for delay, as would *ruin Boston, exhaust our spirit*, and *enslave America*.

4. *Let the plan of a general non-importation alone be adopted*; because it will be much more tedious and uncertain in its operation, and will not interest one half the number in your favour, as a more general stoppage of trade would do; but lest a general non-importation, with a temporary suspension of remittances, should work our deliverance.

5. *Let us not stop payment*; for if we did, the merchant and manufacturer would feel it immediately, and be forced to clamour loudly in our favour.

As this proposal is of somewhat a delicate nature, and evidently calculated to catch the man of honesty, integrity and strict justice, I would beg leave to be indulged the liberty of remarking a little upon it, by way of digression, before I proceed to his other proposals.

Far be it from the heart of every lover of liberty and America ever to be actuated by sinister motives, or once to entertain the thought of defrauding the merchants in Great-Britain, of what we so justly owe them. If a merchant may with-hold payment for a few months, without being chargeable with the crime of injustice, when he finds his affairs require it, and that by neglecting this necessary step he is likely to become bankrupt, and unable to pay his creditors, can it be accounted injustice in us to act upon the same principle, and with-hold remittances for a time, when our safety in some measure depends upon it. If we can hereby rouse them to a more spirited and warm exertion in our favour, where is the injustice? and if continuing our remittances would operate greatly against us, why should we do it?

We are told by the author of the reflexions, that we always owe to the merchants in Great-Britain three millions sterling, or to the amount of a year's imports. Now if we remit this sum to them as usual, which in other circumstances it would be our duty to do, will not they be enabled thereby to employ and pay the manufacturers for one whole year after importation has ceased, in all which time our measures would only be felt by ourselves. Thus while we adopt one measure to preserve our liberty, we will effectually counteract its influence by another. We are warmly solicited by the Reflector to put an implicit and unlimited confidence in the honour, principles and friendship of the British merchants. I must beg leave to tell him, that their conduct will by no means justify the measure. One of their largest and wealthiest trading companies has already lent its aid to enslave us. And the very men who live by our trade, and are enriched by our commerce, have never exerted themselves to any purpose, unless when compelled to it. Shall it then be reckoned rashness and injustice in our Maryland brethren to propose the temporary stopping of remittances, in order to procure their utmost exertion to obtain our relief? Or shall we, through a mistaken notion of justice, put it in their power to defeat our measures? They wont want their money long, if proper measures are pursued. Let them be told, that they have not exerted themselves on our behalf so early and warmly as they ought. That they have seen us oppressed, without being moved at our calamities. That we are therefore obliged to adopt measures, which nothing but the present exigency of our affairs could ever induce us to, and which that exigency will abundantly justify. In short, that we are by their supineness and indifference laid under the necessity of preserving our liberty by every peaceable measure in our power. That we will therefore distress them to the utmost, until they rouse themselves effectually in our behalf; but that their money shall be at their service, as soon as they bestir themselves in good earnest, our ports shall once more be opened, and that we will pour into their laps the wealth of America. Gentlemen, I ask pardon for the digression. Could I have suspected that the proposal proceeded from the Reflector's sincere love of justice, I should not have controverted it, though I would always have regarded it as mistaken policy, and the highest injustice to a cause, in defence of which the God of justice has often miraculously exerted his power, and commissioned his Angels to defend it by the edge of the sword. I revere men of principle, and would dissuade every unjust proceeding. But as I suspect his intentions, and as the very men who would be the greatest sufferers by the resolutions, would never attribute it to our injustice, but to the cursed machinations of a despotic Ministry, who have reduced us to the necessity of adopting the measure to preserve our freedom, I shall make no further apology for this long digression, but proceed to his other proposals.

6. *Let us continue our exports*; for we will hereby make provisions cheap in Great-Britain, and the manufacturer will be enabled to live without our imports, or at least will not feel the effects of our stopping them so severely.

Let us, if possible, double our exports, let us bring them in our debt; for then they will have us compleatly in their power. Our country will be exhausted of its produce without any return, our farmers, millers, &c. will be unable to proceed in their business, and reduced to indigence, and our own market raised upon our citizens. Three millions sterling and more would be entrusted to the honour of an English merchant, and left in his hands until all things are settled; and a ministerial mandate, ordering the merchant to refuse payment until we submit, may arm the whole landed interest of America against our liberties.

7. *Stop not even the Tobacco trade*; for as it produces at least 400,000l. sterling to the revenue, it would be too likely to operate strongly in our favour.

8. *Don't stop trade with the islands*; for then the seventy members in the House of Commons, whose estates would be well nigh ruined by the measure, may favour America, and obtain our redress.

9. *Let us ascertain and agree about what can be meant by acts of trade and navigation, before we proceed to a final settlement*; for if every other measure would fail our enemies, this alone would require many years to determine it, and leave the whole in the hands of our oppressors.

10. *If we stop remittances, let us engage to pay to the merchants in Great-Britain at least* 150,000*l. sterling, by way of compensation*; for this would effectually stop their mouths, and make us soon sick of our own measures; but that we may quarrel among ourselves as soon as possible.

11. *Let a large and respectable Committee be appointed to wait on our importing merchants, and oblige them to sell the goods they have on hand at such an advanced price, as shall indemnify them for the stoppage of their trade*, be it ever so long; for this is a measure the country has ever been averse to. And finally, to compleat our destruction,

12. *Let us make as large a demand on Great-Britain as possible*; that the few friends we have left in her may be ashamed of supporting us.

Let *the* IRON BILL, *the* HAT BILL, *the* WINE ACT, *&c. &c. be trumped up, and added to our present demands*; that the Parliament may be kept firm to the plan they have adopted, and leave no means untried to enslave America, and bring us in sackcloth to the feet of Lord North.

These are the measures for which our Reflector contends, with a zeal which convinces him he is right. These the plans on which he has exerted his utmost powers of elocution, and laboured with all his might; and should they ever be adopted, their event will justify my conclusion; for then indeed America will fall, but, as some one has beautifully expressed it, she will fall like a strong man, and pull down the pillars of government along with her.

Lest I should be thought to pay too little attention to his earnest zeal for justice, I would remark, that in the present exigency of our affairs, every freeman in the British empire who is not for us, is against us; and that every one, who can behold with indifference the oppression of another, is neither a just, good, nor upright man. And as the islands have above seventy members in that House, which is now oppressing America, if they exert not themselves in our behalf as much as in their power, we have great reason to resent their indifference to our calamities, and may with the highest degree of justice, adopt such measures as will oblige them to do their duty. And every freeman in Great-Britain, who sees the measures pursued by his Representative against us, and does not stand forth in our defence, is as great an enemy as Lord North. And, I trust you will give credit to the assertion, every American, who is not willing to adopt the most strenuous and effectual measures, is our real, if not avowed and determined enemy, whether he dress himself in the guise of a Moderate Man, a Political Reflector, or any other garb whatever.

Your safety depends on your own virtue. You have the means of your salvation in your own hands. And if you are enslaved, *blame not your* ENEMIES *but blame* YOURSELVES.

Remember your ancestors, who planted liberty in this country, remember yourselves, your wives, your children, and your latest posterity, who are to reap the fruits of your present conduct. But above all, remember that God, who has appointed this land of liberty as a city of refuge to the distressed of all nations. To him you can look up with confidence, and in him you may trust. You see your liberties are wresting from you, a military government is establishing, you are to be harrassed and oppressed to madness, and then, if you complain, you are to be carried home and hanged at Tyburn. O God, thou fountain of justice, thou protector of the distressed, inspire us with firmness and resolution, and let thy vengeance, and the vengeance of thy American children, fall heavily on the head of every secret abettor of oppression, despotism, and slavery.

A PLAIN DEALER.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

When furious rage, with boiling heat,
O'erflows fair Wisdom's spacious bounds,
Its blind impetuous course it bends
O'er friend and foe—a carnage dire.
It foams and roars, and horrid in its train,
Spreads desolation thro' each fertile plain.

ANONYMOUS.

JUST before the last Packet was struck off, the writer of the *Political Reflections* picked up, in conversation with a friend, that the author was supposed by *some* to have had a treacherous intent, and further understood, that a short piece in the York paper had thrown out the same reflection. Sensibly affected with the charge, he hastily sat down and dispatched, in a few minutes, a *short defence* for the Packet, which the gentleman who conducts that paper offered to croud in if insisted on, but intimated that the *occasion* of the reply was so little known, it might be esteemed a stepping forth to public notice without a cause—This effectually touched the author's sensibility, and the piece was suspended—But as a harsh, ungenerous paper, signed a *Plain Dealer*, has since appeared in the Gazette and Journal of this day, July 13, the writer has determined to commit to the press *that short defence*, just as it came hastily and warm from his heart, without a tittle of alteration or amendment, having established it as a pretty certain maxim, that the first emotions of the soul always bespeak its most genuine sentiments. In reply to the Plain Dealer, I shall say but little; 'tis not a cause depending between writers that is to catch the attention of the public, who are engaged in matters of vastly greater importance; but I cannot help remarking, that I know not why it is that in public controversies writers so generally fall into the mistake of attacking *each other* more warmly than the *subject*; they certainly thereby weaken their arguments, and at last so teize and worry the public, that the little reasoning which *does* appear is passed by without a reading.

From any thing that is yet thrown out against the opinions contained in the *Political Reflections*, the writer does not apprehend there is the least necessity for any further reply than that *he still avows the sentiments*, and is contented to rest them with the public, whose judgment he presumes can never be missed by a person who is really and truly a *Plain Dealer*; but he wishes the *objections* had been published in the same paper with the *Reflections*—However, that they may have their full force, he has done the Plain Dealer the justice to request the printer of the Packet to copy them from the Gazette and Journal, that *one* paper may contain the whole; for as the writer of the Political Reflections always entertained an opinion that few pieces are of so much importance as to bear a publication in *every* paper, he had not the vanity to think *his* writings would deserve it, and therefore was contented with turning them abroad in the Packet.

The hasty defence sent last week was as follows.

THO' justly alarming are the present important affairs of this mighty continent, and the "dawning" day is "big with the fate" of future times, yet when the heart beats high with indignant sensations of unmerited reproach—when the swelled bosom throbs with the cruel tortures of injurious suspicion, will not an indulgent and generous world pardon the unhappy sufferer, should he obtrude on their candor, for a moment, the unimportant concerns of a private individual.

With an acuteness of pain, beyond the conception of those who have never felt the sting, has the author of the Political Reflections heard the hard, the tormenting suggestion of *treachery*, applied to his honest and well-meant designs; and that, under the cloak of moderation, a deep laid intent of barbarous mischief was insidiously concealed. To every feeling, to every sensible heart, he ardently appeals for justice; and craves the patronage of an impartial public, in listening to the defence of a character most unjustly aspersed.

With earnest solicitude for the liberties and prosperity of a country, in which the happiness of every inhabitant is inevitably involved, I hastily threw forth, with honest freedom, the sentiments of my heart—sentiments which are open to public scrutiny, and sentiments by which I am willing to stand or fall.

If on the most critical revision, by the strict and impartial eye of Justice, they are found to contain the base-born progeny of an American traitor, let me fall an odious victim to the bitterest contempt of my injured country; may every mark of infamy and indignity be my portion: may I be banished from the sweet endearments of domestic joys, and wander a detested exile, in the most barbarous regions of savage obscurity.

I have hazarded, it is true, a freedom of thought which the warmest advocates for American liberty may, in some measure, reject; but I will venture to say, that the general denial of parliamentary power, and assertion of American independence, have not been more strenuously insisted on by any writer on the continent. If my reasonings on the subject are unjust, or my inferences wrong, they will fail in their design, and be justly condemned to deserved neglect; but hard is that man's unhappy fate, whose errors in judgment shall be cruelly imputed to the badness of his heart;—if this is to be the rule, where is the man, possessed of sensibility in the remotest degree, who will dare to risque his sentiments abroad? I am bold to declare, that *the day* you suppress the darling privilege of speaking and writing with freedom, *that day* you introduce a more direful train of horrid evils, than the basest heart of despotism could conceive or devise.

But that the principles of the author of the Political Reflections may not be mistaken, he begs leave to state them in as few words as possible.

First. He acknowledges George the third, of the royal house of Hanover, to be the sovereign of America.

Secondly. That the parliament of Great-Britain have no right or authority, to impose any kind of laws, to tax, or regulate the internal concerns of these colonies, whereby money will be extracted from us, or our manufactures restricted.

Thirdly. That, therefore, the acts restricting our manufacturing the raw and natural materials of these colonies, is an absolute infraction of our just rights.

Fourthly. That it is our natural and just right, to enjoy every privilege in trade, possessed by the people of England at large.

Fifthly. That if parliament can dissolve the solemn contracts of charters, granted to these colonies, they can with much greater propriety annul, destroy, and make void, that grand palladium of English liberty, the Magna Charta.

Sixthly. That whilst the seat of empire rests in Britain, it is our political interest to afford the

crown ſome reaſonable aſſiſtance; but that America ſhall at all times determine the quantum, and the mode.

If a ſenſe different from what is here declared, is contained in the Political Reflections, the author has been unhappy in his choice of expreſſion; and he is fearleſs in declaring, that there lives not, on the continent a man, who breathes a more independent ſpirit for liberty and juſtice—a ſpirit which the auguſt bar of a Britiſh Parliament, with all its terrors, would never transform.

P. S. Were the writer diſpoſed to recriminate on the Plain Dealer, with the ſame temper and ſpirit, he does not remember to have met with a controverſial author, who has laid himſelf ſo open for retorting with full force his own arguments on him; from whence the Plain Dealer ought to reflect, that it is not a ſtrained *perverſion of meaning*, that ſhould ever be the object with a man who is really hunting for truth. And he ſhould further remember, that whilſt he is only exerting his genius to puzzle and confound his antagoniſt, he is abuſing the Public.

By Capt. BARBER, *arrived here from Liſbon; Capts.* TITTLE *and* MERRICK *from Falmouth, and Capt.* GORDON *from London, arrived at Marblehead, we have the following advices.*

BASTIA, April 10.

THE French troops have beat down, with their cannon, three houſes which were ſituated in a diſtrict named Vezzani, near Corte, where ſome banditti had taken refuge, after having attacked a convoy and killed ſeveral ſoldiers; and it is thought thoſe diſturbers of the public repoſe were all buried under the ruins.

Warſaw, April 21. M. Kraſzewſki, Regimentary of Great Poland, having been ſummoned by the Pruſſians to leave his quarters, he not only kept his poſt but moreover cauſed the Pruſſian Eagles, newly planted within his department to be taken down, purſuant to the orders of the commiſſion of war; upon which the Pruſſian Captain, who commanded the detachment, charged with this execution, drew near, and aſked him the reaſon of this alteration; but he having anſwered, that he had only obeyed the orders of the commiſſion of war of the Republic, the officer retired having no inſtructions how to act in ſuch a caſe.

Hamburgh, April 29. The accounts lately publiſhed by the Court of Peterſburgh, on the ſubject of the advantages which her troops were ſaid to have gained over the rebels, made us believe that tranquility would ſoon be reſtored in the government of Orenbourg: but advices juſt received here from good hands aſſure, on the contrary, that the flame of ſedition encreaſes daily, and even to ſuch a degree, that General Bibikow, finding himſelf too weak, had diſpatched an expreſs to his Court for a reinforcement of troops to be ſent him without delay.

Utrecht, May 2. The Sieur W. Rockus died here a few days ago, aged 100 years and 6 months. He entered into the military ſervice of this Republic in 1696, and was dangerouſly wounded in the battle of Malplaquet in 1709. He alſo ſerved in the late war againſt the French in 1747, and enjoyed his ſtrength and ſenſes to the laſt.

Leeds, May 10. Wheat ſold in our market laſt Tueſday at the enormous price of 7s. 6d. per buſhel, and other grain in proportion.

LONDON, *May* 6.

The order of the day for the third reading of the bill for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for acts done by them in the execution of the law for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, was read, and a very warm debate enſued; the friends of the bill ſaid but little in its praiſe, reſolving to ſhew its merits by a diviſion, but the enemies reſolving to give it the laſt ſtroke they could, condemned it in the ſevereſt manner poſſible. At ſix o'clock the Houſe divided, when there appeared for the bill 127, againſt it 24.

May 7. Yeſterday the ſecond reading of the Quebec bill, which ſtood for Monday next, was upon motion in the Upper Aſſembly, put off till Thurſday next.

May 10. By an order of the French court, every tenth acre of land, occupied by the planters in the iſlands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, is to be applied to rearing proviſions, cattle, &c.

The Lower Aſſembly yeſterday went through the bill for providing quarters for the officers and ſoldiers quartered in North-America.

It was this morning reported, that the Captain of one of his Majeſty's frigates had been very ill treated by the Commanders of two Spaniſh men of war near the Havannah, who even went ſo far as to fire two broadſides into the frigate, when ſhe put before the wind, and made the beſt of her way to Jamaica.

Members have been ſent for from all parts of the kingdom both for and againſt the oppoſition, ſo that warm work is expected this week at Weſtminſter.

May 11. By letters received from America we are informed, that Adams, Hancock, Row, and Mackintoſh, the four leaders of the Boſtonians, have got notice of the deſigns formed by adminiſtration to ſeize their perſons, and have taken effectual methods to evade the orders, ſent over for that purpoſe.

13. Leave is given by the Houſe of Commons to bring in a bill for allowing the uſe and wear of callicoes painted, ſtained and dyed ſtuffs, wholly made of cotton, and manufactured in Great-Britain, under certain regulations.

Thurſday next the Houſe of Commons will adjourn for the Whitſun holidays.

Wedneſday William Gordon, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Bruſſels, and lately arrived from thence on Tueſday, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's.

A ſmall veſſel (name not mentioned) bound to Hull was loſt laſt Tueſday in the Swin, by a large veſſel running foul of her, and a boy was drowned; the reſt of the people were taken up by another corn veſſel. The Dutch ſhip ſailed away without offering to give the leaſt aſſiſtance to ſave the men from being drowned.

The Young Tobias, Hoffregen, from Bourdeaux to Stetin, is loſt on the coaſt of Cornwall.

Authentic copy of a letter written by the Marquis of Rockingham, in May, 1767, to the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

"SIR, The honour conferred upon me by the vote of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts Bay, on account of the part I had taken for ſecuring and cultivating the union of this country with its colonies, has given me the greateſt ſatisfaction, and demands from me the moſt grateful acknowledgments.

"I ſhall always hope to maintain the continuance of their good opinion, by acting conſiſtently upon the principles which I have fixed in my own judgment; and however times may vary, and warm and ill founded ideas and doctrines may ariſe on either ſide the Atlantic, I ſhall always conſider that this country, as the parent, ought to be tender and juſt, and that the colonies, as the children, ought to be dutiful.

"A ſyſtem of arbitrary rule over the colonies I would not adopt on this ſide, neither would I do otherwiſe than ſtrenuouſly reſiſt where attempts were made to throw off that dependency to which the colonies ought to ſubmit, not only for the advantage of this country, but for their own real happineſs and ſafety.

ROCKINGHAM."

Extract of a letter from Verſailles, May 8.

"On the 5th inſtant the fever attending the ſmall pox, with which the King was ſeized, continued, and during that night the heat was very great, and he was at times delirious: next day (the 6th) the ſuppuration made great progreſs, and his Majeſty paſſed the next night much better than the preceding; nevertheleſs he ſent for the Abbé Mandeux, his confeſſor, and demanded to receive the viaticum at ſeven next morning, which was accordingly brought by the Cardinal de Roche Aymon, Grand Almoner. The Princes and Princeſſes of the Blood, the great officers of State, and the Lords and Ladies of the court, accompanied the holy ſacrament to the apartments of the King and returned afterwards to the chapel in the ſame order. His Majeſty has ſhewn, during this illneſs, much courage and conſtancy, and ſentiments of piety and reſignation to the divine will worthy the moſt chriſtian King. He gave to all his court a moſt edifying leſſon, and charged the cardinal to announce, that if the Almighty ſhould ſpare his life, it ſhould be employed for the glory of religion and the good of his people. The 7th his Majeſty paſſed with much compoſure, the ſuppuration advancing happily, the return of the fever in the evening went off favourably, and he was very ſtill the greater part of the night. This morning, however, about half after five the fever returned, and his Majeſty was a little delirious, but it went off by ſome efforts to vomit, which came on naturally. The ſuppuration continues very favourable, and the greater part of the puſtules on his face and neck are already dried off.

"As the Dauphin and the other Princes have never had this diſtemper, they are withheld from appearing in the apartments of his Majeſty; but the Meſdames, daughters to his Majeſty, though in the ſame predicament, attend on his Majeſty, and Madam Adelaide is conſtantly at his bed ſide, giving him his medicines and ſoups, and never quits him but to take her meals. The Duke of Orleans and the Prince of Condé are almoſt conſtantly alſo in his Majeſty's apartment, where one or other of them remains the greateſt part of the night."

The Lords, on Wedneſday night, after a long debate, paſſed the bill for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; on a diviſion of 69 againſt 20 and 23 proxies.

We can aſſure our readers, from undoubted authority, that the Parliament will break up the ſecond of June.

May 14. The Lords yeſterday read a ſecond time and committed the bill for providing quarters for the officers and ſoldiers in North-America.

Read a ſecond time and committed the bill for the adminiſtration of juſtice in Maſſachuſett's Bay, for Monday.

Went through the bill for regulating the government of Quebec.

Yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, after ſome buſineſs of the day was over, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the army extraordinary, amounting to 283,000l. Col. Barre oppoſed the particulars and the general total as too great for the ſtate of this country, and unjuſtifiable; ſpoke of the death of the King of France, and the effect it might have on the peace of Europe, portending evil.

Lord North replied, he obſerved it to be in the general more proper to diſcuſs it on another day, when he ſhould give his opinion on the ſtate of France and England.

Col. Barre again contended, that it was the winding up of the army account, now was the time, and not the day of triumph to the Miniſter (the budget). Objected to the high expence of the extraordinaries in Canada, &c.

Lord North replied again; ſhewed that Canada being no government provided for by Parliament, there muſt be high extraordinaries.

Mr. J. Townſhend objected to the high expence of the troops in the ceded iſlands; went into the expedition to St. Vincent; obſerved the Governors called for troops in order to employ them as artificers in their plantations. Lord North replied, and exculpated that ſervice.

Mr. J. Townſhend called for a reaſon for having ſo many as ſix companies at Dominica, where they mouldered away.

Lord Barrington anſwered, that the total of troops was leſs than uſual, but the Governors granted them where they ſaw moſt occaſion. He obſerved, that he had adviſed upon the peace not to keep thoſe iſlands at all for planting, only the ſovereignty, as not worth the expence; that in relation to the expedition to St. Vincent's, tho' the object might not be worthy the blood and money, yet no war was worth the expence.

Lord North, in a part of one of his ſpeeches, went ſlightly into the point of the great expence of the navy, ſaid that if peace continued, and no fleet was wanted in the Eaſt-Indies, he ſhould be next year clearly for a reduction; but that the three or four laſt years had been employed in reſtoring the navy, which was in a very low condition.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, May 4.

"The projects of our monarch are likely to have an end, his malady encreaſes daily, and his phyſicians are very doubtful whether he can long ſurvive the violent gout which has now attacked him in the ſtomach, yet notwithſtanding his body is ſo pained, his mind at intervals is active, and ſeems entirely ſet on his favourite ſcheme of bringing the city of Dantzick and all that part of Poland he has claimed under his abſolute dominion; that once effected, he ſhall (as he ſaid) die in peace."

Some letters from the Viſtula ſay, that the embargo is taken off the ſhips there, which were ſtopt lately by the Pruſſians.

It was confidently reported this morning, that yeſterday evening an expreſs arrived from Paris, with advice that the French King died on Thurſday night, at ten o'clock, at Verſailles, of the ſmall pox.

The order of the day was read for the bill to regulate the future government, &c. to be read a third time; which being done, and the queſtion put, whether the bill ſhould paſs, another warm debate aroſe; the Duke of Richmond ſpoke firſt, and was anſwered by Lord Sandwich, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Shelburne, Lord Rochford, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Cambden, Lord Mansfield, and the Marquis of Rockingham alſo ſpoke, and cloſed the debate.

Yeſterday morning at 10 o'clock a council was held at Kew palace, were moſt of the great officers were ſummoned to attend, relative to the ſeveral expreſſes that have been received from France within theſe few days.

Even wagers are now laying in the city that the King of Pruſſia is dead.

The politics of Europe are expected to take a moſt ſudden change; every thing now bears the proſpect of war, from the confuſion into which the different intereſts will be thrown. In apprehenſion of this, ſtocks are expected to have a ſudden downfall.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 7.

"It was reported laſt week, but very much confirmed by the laſt mails, that a French camp of 40,000 men is ordered to be erected at Mentz, and two others of 20,000 men each, near Valenciennes.

It is whiſpered in many places, that the death of the King of France will be the cauſe of many great men loſing their heads in that kingdom. The Duke de Choiſeul has ventured to Paris, and is very buſy; the Duke de Aguillon and Madame Barre begin to find their friends falling off amazingly. In ſhort Paris and Verſailles are in ſome meaſure, all in confuſion. The people do not heſitate to ſpeak their minds, and it muſt be a miracle that prevents a civil war. This is expected, and if they go on as they have begun, it is thought arbitrary power will be very ſhort lived there.

It is expected that Lady North will be created a Baroneſs; and Sir William Meredith, a Peer of Ireland.

All the petitions againſt the 2d and 3d Boſton Bills, had no more effect than thoſe preferred againſt the Port Act; for they paſſed by exceſſive high majorities in the Houſe of Lords. The following Peers were ſpeakers, Richmond, Sandwich, Lyttleton, Shelburne, Rochford, Dartmouth, Camden, Mansfield and Rockingham. For the bills, 92, againſt them, 20.

The King and Queen's going down to Portſmouth is not as yet finally fixed on; it depends partly upon the motions of Parliament which are not as yet regulated, and partly on the French King's death. If the latter ſhould take place, the mock review may be changed into an actual one, and Admiral Pye be ſucceeded by Admiral Saunders.

HOUSE *of* LORDS.

PROTEST.

Die Mercurij, 11° Maij, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intituled, "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New-England;" and for the Lords to be ſummoned:

The ſaid bill was accordingly read the third time.

Moved, That the bill, with the amendments, do paſs.

Which being objected to,

After a long debate,

The queſtion was put thereupon.

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Contents	— — —	69	92
Proxies	— —	23	
Not contents	— — —	20	20
Proxies	— —	0	

Diſſentient,

BECAUSE this bill, forming a principal part in a ſyſtem of puniſhment and regulation, has been carried through the Houſe without a due regard to thoſe indiſpenſible rules of public proceeding, without the obſervance of which no regulation can be prudently made, and no puniſhment juſtly inflicted. Before it can be pretended, that thoſe rights of the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in the election of counſellors, magiſtrates, and judges, and in the return of jurors, which they derive from their charter, could with propriety be taken away, the definite legal offence, by which a forfeiture of that charter is incurred, ought to have been clearly ſtated and fully proved; notice of this adverſe proceeding ought to have been given to the parties affected; and they ought to have been heard in their own defence. Such a principle of proceeding would have been inviolably obſerved in the courts below. It is not technical formality, but ſubſtantial juſtice. When therefore the *magnitude* of ſuch a cauſe transfers it from the cognizance of the inferior courts, to the high judicature of Parliament, the Lords are ſo far from being authorized to reject this equitable principle, that we are bound to an extraordinary and religious ſtrictneſs in the obſervance of it. The ſubject ought to be indemnified by a more liberal and beneficial juſtice in Parliament, for what he muſt inevitably ſuffer by being deprived of many of the *forms* which are wiſely eſtabliſhed in the courts of ordinary reſort for his protection againſt the dangerous promptitude of arbitrary diſcretion.

2dly. Becauſe the *neceſſity* alledged for this precipitate mode of judicial proceeding cannot exiſt. If the numerous land and marine forces, which are ordered to aſſemble in Maſſachuſetts Bay, are not ſufficient to keep that ſingle colony in any tolerable ſtate of order, until the cauſe of its charter can be fairly and equally tried, no regulation in this bill, or in any of thoſe hitherto brought into the Houſe, are ſufficient for that purpoſe; and we conceive, that the mere celerity of a deciſion againſt the charter of that province, will not reconcile the minds of the people to that mode of government which is to be eſtabliſhed upon its ruins.

3dly. Becauſe Lords are not in a ſituation to determine how far the regulations of which this bill is compoſed, agree or diſagree with thoſe parts of the conſtitution of the colony that are not altered with the circumſtance of the people, and with the whole detail of their municipal inſtitutions. Neither the charter of the colony, nor any account whatſoever of its courts and judicial proceedings, their mode, or the exerciſe of their preſent powers, have been produced to the Houſe. The ſlighteſt evidence concerning any one of the many inconveniences, ſtated in the preamble of the bill to have riſen from the preſent conſtitution of the colony judicatures, has not been produced, or even attempted. On the ſame general allegations of a declaratory preamble, any other right, or all the rights of this or any other public body, may be taken away, and any viſionary ſcheme of government ſubſtituted in their place.

4thly. Becauſe we think, that the appointment of all the members of the Council, which by this bill is veſted in the crown, is not a proper proviſion for preſerving the equilibrium of the Colony conſtitution. The power given to the Crown of occaſionally increaſing or leſſening the number of the Council on the report of Governors, and at the pleaſure of Miniſters, muſt make theſe Governors and Miniſters maſters of every queſtion in that aſſembly; and by deſtroying its freedom of deliberation, will wholly annihilate its uſe. The intention avowed in this bill, of bringing the council to the platform of other Colonies, is not likely to anſwer its own end; as the Colonies, where the Council is named by the Crown, are not at all better diſpoſed to a ſubmiſſion to the practice of taxing for ſupply without their conſent, than this of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. And no pretence of bringing it to the model of the Engliſh conſtitution can be ſupported, as none of thoſe American councils have the leaſt reſemblance to the Houſe of Peers. ſo that this new ſcheme of a council ſtands upon no ſort of foundation, which the propoſers of it think proper to acknowledge.

5thly. Becauſe the new conſtitution of judicature provided by this bill is improper, and incongruous with the plan of the adminiſtration of juſtice in Great-Britain. All the judges are to be henceforth nominated (not by the crown but by the Governor; and all (except the judges of the Superior court) are to be removable at his pleaſure, and expreſsly *without* the conſent of that very council which has been nominated by the crown.

The appointment of the Sheriff is by the will of the Governor only, and without requiring in the perſon appointed any local or other qualification; that Sheriff, a magiſtrate of great importance to the whole adminiſtration and execution of all juſtice, civil and criminal, and who in England is not removable even by the royal authority, during the continuance of the term of his office, is by this bill made changeable by the Governor and council, as often, and for ſuch purpoſes as they ſhall think expedient.

The Governor and Council, thus intruſted with powers, with which the Britiſh Conſtitution has not truſted his Majeſty and his Privy-Council, have the means of returning ſuch a jury in each particular cauſe, as may beſt ſuit with the gratification of their paſſions, and intereſts. The lives, liberties, and properties of the ſubject are put into their hands without controul; and the invaluable right of trial by jury, is turned into a ſnare for the people, who have hitherto looked upon it as their main ſecurity againſt the licentiouſneſs of power.

6thly. Becauſe we ſee in this bill the ſame ſcheme of ſtrengthening the authority of the officers and Miniſters of ſtate, *at the expence of the rights and liberties of the ſubject* which was indicated by the inauſpicious act for ſhutting up the harbour of Boſton.

By that act, which is immediately connected with this bill, the example was ſet of a large important city (containing vaſt multitudes of people, many of whom muſt be innocent, and all of whom are unheard) by an arbitrary ſentence, deprived of the advantage of that port, upon which all their means of livelihood did immediately depend.

This proſcription is not made determinable on the payment of a fine for an offence, or a compenſation for an injury; but is to continue until the Miniſters of the Crown ſhall think fit to adviſe the King in Council to revoke it.

The legal condition of the ſubject (ſtanding unattainted by conviction, for treaſon or felony) ought never to depend upon the arbitrary will of any perſon whatſoever.

This act, unexampled on the records of Parliament, has been entered on the Journals of this Houſe as voted *nemine diſſentiente*, and has been ſtated in the debate of this day, to have been ſent to the colonies, as paſſed without a diviſion in either Houſe, and therefore as conveying the uncontroverted univerſal ſenſe of the nation.

The deſpair of making effectual oppoſition to an unjuſt meaſure, has been conſtrued into an approbation of it.

An unfair advantage has been taken on the final queſtion for paſſing that penal bill, of the abſence

of these Lords who had debated it for several hours, and strongly dissented from it on the second reading; that period on which it is most usual to debate the principle of a bill.

If this proceeding were to pass without animadversion, Lords might think themselves obliged to reiterate their debates, at every stage of every bill which they oppose, and to make a formal division whenever they debate.

7thly, Because this bill, and the other proceedings that accompany it, are intended for the support of that unadvised scheme of taxing the colonies, in a manner new, and unsuitable to their situation and constitutional circumstances.

Parliament has asserted the authority of the Legislature of this kingdom, supreme and unlimited, over all the members of the British empire.

But the legal extent of this authority furnishes no argument in favour of an unwarrantable use of it.

The sense of the nation on the repeal of the stamp-act was, *that in equity and sound policy, the taxation of the colonies for the ordinary purposes of supply, ought to be forborne*; and that this kingdom ought to satisfy itself with the advantages to be derived from a flourishing and increasing trade, and with the free grants of the American Assemblies; as being far more beneficial, far more easily obtained, less oppressive, and more likely to be lasting than any revenue to be acquired by parliamentary taxes, accompanied by a total alienation of the affections of those who were to pay them. This principle of repeal was nothing more than a return to the ancient standing policy of this empire. The unhappy departure from it, has led to that course of shifting and contradictory measures, which have since given rise to such continued distractions; by which unadvised plan, new duties have been imposed in the very year after the former had been repealed; these new duties, afterwards in part repealed, and in part continued, in contradiction to the principles upon which these repealed were given up; all which, with many weak, injudicious, and precipitate steps taken to enforce a compliance, have kept up that jealousy, which on the repeal of the stamp-act was subsiding; revived dangerous questions, and gradually estranged the affections of the Colonies from the Mother-country, without any object of advantage to either. If the force proposed should have its full effect, that effect we greatly apprehend may not continue longer than whilst the sword is held up. To render the Colonies permanently advantageous, they must be satisfied with their condition. That satisfaction we see no chance of restoring, whatever measures may be pursued, except by recurring in the whole, to the wise and salutary principles on which the stamp-act was repealed.

RICHMOND, ROCKINGHAM,
PORTLAND, ABERGAVENNY,
ABINGDON, LEINSTER,
KING, CRAVEN,
EFFINGHAM, FITZWILLIAM.
PONSONBY,

BOSTON, *July* 4.

The whole fifth and thirty-eighth regiment are safe arrived and encamped on the Common, with his Majesty's royal artillery, who have there a park of eighteen pieces of cannon.

Last Friday Admiral Greaves arrived here from England in the Preston man of war of 50 guns.

July 7. Yesterday his Excellency Governor Gage, arrived in town from Salem, and this day Admiral Montague sailed for England, with the other ships under his command.

Wednesday a petition from several natives of America was presented to the upper Assembly, praying leave to be heard against the bill for regulating the future government of Massachusetts Bay, and likewise against the bill for the impartial administration of justice in the said province; the same was accordingly read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Another petition was afterwards presented by Mr. Bolland, Agent for the Council of Massachusetts-Bay, praying that he might be heard against the regulating bill. A debate then arose whether Mr. Bolland should be called to the bar. At last the question being put, the contents were 21, not contents 57.

We hear the acts for the impartial administration of justice in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, and for the better regulating the government of the said province, are to take place the first day of August. We have neither time nor room to publish them this week with their several amendations, but our readers may expect them next week.

'Tis said the 59th regiment may be soon expected from Halifax, as also the royal regiment of Welsh Fuzileers from New-York.

In one of the transports which arrived on Monday came the Right Hon. Earl Piercy, Colonel of his Majesty's 5th regiment of foot.

His Honor Governor Wanton, of Rhode-Island, has issued a proclamation, recommending Thursday the 14th instant, as a day of fasting and prayer, on account of the dark aspect of our public affairs.

NEW-YORK, *July* 14.

The Creek nation, we hear, to evince their peaceable disposition towards the English, and their disapprobation of the late murders in the provinces of South-Carolina and Georgia, have already taken up six of the murderers, with an intent to deliver them up to Sir James Wright, Bart. Governor of the province last mentioned.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, dated 13th June 1774, to a correspondent in New-York.

"Circular letters are dispatched by express to all the most leading men throughout this colony, in order to remove some jealousies which have been industriously excited, to acquaint them with the present dangerous situation of every American and his posterity, and to engage their union, assistance and influence in their several districts, to attend either personally or by deputies authorized to declare their sentiments at a general meeting of delegates from every part of the colony, to be held at Charlestown the 6th of July next.

"The Virginia packet, which was particularly addressed to our Merchants, is to be immediately returned to them, with our thanks for their polite communication—and an intimation that we shall be glad to have, in a private way, their sentiments, before the 28th instant, when our Committee are to meet again, agree upon and prepare what shall be proper to lay before and recommend to the general meeting on the 6th July, where we should also be glad to see them.

"Even the merchants now seem generally inclined to a non importation. How much farther we shall go will depend upon the expected advices from the other colonies, and the spirit and vigour with which they act.

"I could wish your Committee had extended its correspondence to Georgia—and beg leave to recommend the doing it still without delay. The following Gentlemen [Named in the Letter] are proper persons.

"I am particularly desired to request from every Colony the most speedy information of their respective annual exports of unwrought Iron, to Great-Britain: how many tons each could supply to this colony—also what quantity of hoes, axes, tools, cutlery, and other articles usually imported from Great-Britain, each colony can supply," &c.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 18.

At a Meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the County of Bucks, held at Newtown, agreeable to notice given on Saturday the ninth day of July, 1774, Gilbert Hicks, Esq; was appointed Chairman, and William Walton, Clerk of this present Meeting.

THE Chairman having taken his place, in a short address to the company, explained the nature, and intention of the Meeting, when they proceeded to the business thereof, which was carried on and finished, with the greatest decency and harmony.

In this time of public distress, when by the operation of divers acts of the British Parliament the Americans are subjected to the universal controul of a Legislature, in which they are not represented. The inhabitants of the county of Bucks, at a Meeting held at Newtown, on the 9th day of July, appointed the following Gentlemen as a Committee to represent the said County, at a Meeting of the several Committees of the respective counties of Pennsylvania, to be held at Philadelphia the 15th day of July inst. viz. John Kidd, Joseph Kirkbride, Joseph Hart, James Wallace, Henry Wynkoop, Samuel Foulke, and Joseph Wilkinson.

After which the sense of the inhabitants of the said county was recommended to them as general rules for their conduct at the said Meeting, in the following resolves, viz.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of this county have the same opinion of the dangerous tendency of the claims of the British Parliament to make laws, binding on the inhabitants of these Colonies, in all cases whatsoever, without their consent, as other our fellow American subjects have.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every American, when oppress by measures, either of Ministry, Parliament, or any other power, to use every lawful endeavour to obtain relief, and to form and promote a plan of union, between the Parent Country and Colonies, in which the claim of the Parent Country may be ascertained, and the liberties of the Colonies defined and secured, that no cause of contention, in future, may arise, to disturb that harmony, so necessary for the interest and happiness of both, and that this will be best done, in a General Congress, to be composed of Delegates, to be appointed, either by the respective Colony Assemblies, or by the members thereof, in convention. *A true copy taken from the original minutes.*

WILLIAM WALTON, Clk.

At a meeting of a very respectable number of the Freemen and Inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, on Saturday the 9th of July, 1774.

GEORGE ROSS, Esquire, in the Chair.

THIS Assembly, taking into their serious consideration the several late acts of the British Parliament relative to America, came unanimously to the following Declarations and Resolves, viz.

1. We do sincerely profess and declare, that his most gracious Majesty King George the third, is our rightful and lawful sovereign, and that we will at all times support and defend him to the utmost of our power, with our lives and fortunes, against his enemies.

2. We do further declare, that no power is constitutionally lodged in the hands of any body of men, to give and grant our money, save only our Representatives in Assembly, who have at all times chearfully granted aids to his Majesty, whenever he has made a requisition from them.

3. That the acts of the British Parliament for divesting us of such right, and assuming such power to themselves, are unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive.

4. That it is an indispensible duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, to oppose with decency and firmness, every measure tending to deprive us of our just rights and privileges.

5. That a close union of the Colonies, and their faithful adhering to such measures as a general Congress shall judge proper, are the most likely means to procure redress of American grievances, and settle the rights of the Colonies on a permanent basis.

6. That it is highly expedient to appoint a Committee, to meet the Committees of the other counties of this province at Philadelphia, on the 15th instant, to conter with them on the important matters mentioned in the letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Philadelphia.

7. That we will sincerely and heartily agree to, and abide by the measures which shall be adopted by the members of the general Congress of the Colonies.

8. That we do tenderly sympathize with our brethren of Boston, who are suffering in the American cause by an unconstitutional and oppressive act of the British Parliament, called the Boston Port Bill.

9. That a subscription be opened for the relief of our suffering Brethren there.

10. That the subscription be put into the hands of the Committee of this county, to be by them laid out in the purchase of provisions and sent to Boston towards the relief of their distresses.

11. That the Committee for the Borough of Lancaster already appointed, be a Committee of Correspondence; and that George Ross, James Webb, Matthias Slough, Joseph Ferree, Emanuel Carpenter, and William Atlee, Esquires, Mr. Alexander Lowry, and Mr. Moses Erwin, be the Committee to meet and consult with the Committees of the other counties of this province at Philadelphia, the 15th instant, and also to join with the Committee of Correspondence in receiving subscriptions.

It was then moved, that the thanks of the Freemen and inhabitants present should be rendered to the worthy Chairman, for the very proper and spirited address made by him to this Assembly, replete with the warmest expressions of loyalty to his Majesty, and fervent zeal for the common interests of America, which motion was agreed to by a general holding up of hands, and the thanks of the Assembly were then presented to Mr. Ross, for his patriotic conduct upon this occasion.

EBERHART MICHAEL, Clk.

A subscription was then immediately opened by the Committee, for the benefit of our suffering brethren of the town of Boston, and very handsome sums subscribed by several of the persons present: And at the request of numbers of the reputable inhabitants, papers are printed and sending to the different townships to receive the subscriptions of the inhabitants of this county, which it is expected will amount to a considerable sum, and will be collected as expeditiously as possible by the Committee, and laid out as shall be thought best to answer the good purpose intended.

At a very respectable Meeting of the Freeholders and Freemen from the several Townships of the County of Cumberland in the province of Pennsylvania, held at Carlisle in the said County, on Tuesday the 12th day of July, 1774.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Esquire, Chairman.

RESOLVED,

1. THAT the late Act of the Parliament of Great-Britain, by which the port of Boston is shut up, is oppressive to that town, and subversive of the Rights and Liberties of the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay; that the principle upon which that Act is founded, is not more subversive of the Rights and Liberties of that Colony, than it is of those of all the other British Colonies in North-America; that therefore, the inhabitants of Boston are suffering in the common cause of all those Colonies.

2. That every vigorous and prudent measure ought speedily and unanimously to be adopted by those Colonies for obtaining redress of the grievances under which the inhabitants of Boston are now laboring; and security from grievances of the same, or of a still more severe nature, under which they and the other inhabitants of the Colonies may, by a further operation of the same principle, hereafter labor.

3. That a Congress of Deputies from all the Colonies, will be one proper method for obtaining those purposes.

4. That the same purposes will, in the opinion of this meeting, be promoted by an agreement of all the Colonies not to import any merchandize from nor export any merchandize to Great-Britain, Ireland, or the British West-Indies, nor to use any merchandize so imported, nor tea imported from any place whatever 'till those purposes shall be obtained; but that the inhabitants of this County will join in any restriction of that agreement which the General Congress may think it necessary for the Colonies to confine themselves to.

5. That the inhabitants of this County will contribute to the relief of their suffering brethren in Boston, at any time when they shall receive intimation that such relief will be most seasonable.

6. That a Committee be immediately appointed for this county, to correspond with the Committee of this province, or of the other provinces, upon the great objects of the public attention; and to co-operate in every measure conducing to the general welfare of British America.

7. That the Committee consist of the following persons, viz. James Wilson, John Armstrong John Montgomery, William Irvine, Robert Callender, William Thompson, John Colhoon, Jonathan Hoge, Robert Magaw, Ephraim Blaine, John Allison, John Harris, and Robert Miller, or any five of them.

8. That James Wilson, Robert Magaw, and William Irvine be the Deputies appointed to meet the Deputies from the other Counties of this province at Philadelphia, on Friday next, in order to concert measures preparatory to the General Congress. *Signed by order of the Meeting,*

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Chairman.

At a meeting of a very respectable number of Freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Chester, at the Court-house, on Wednesday the 13th of July, 1774, in consequence of public notice for that purpose given.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, Esq; Chairman.

THIS Assembly, taking into their serious consideration the present critical and alarming situation of American affairs, and the unhappy differences now subsisting between Great-Britain and her Colonies, do agree and resolve as follow, viz.

1. That the inhabitants of this county do owe, and will pay all due faith and allegiance to our lawful and rightful sovereign Lord George the third, King of Great-Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

2. That it is an absolute right, inherent in every English subject, to have the free use, enjoyment and disposal of all his property, either by himself or Representative, and that no other power on earth can legally divest him of it.

3. That the act of Parliament lately passed for shutting up the port of Boston is unconstitutional, oppressive to the inhabitants of that town, in its consequences dangerous to the liberties of the British Colonies; and that, therefore, we consider our brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of America.

4. That the protection of the liberties of America, is an indispensible duty which we owe to ourselves who enjoy them, to our ancestors who transmitted them down, and to our posterity who will claim them at our hands, as the best birthright and noblest inheritance of mankind.

5. We do agree with the Committee of the city and county of Philadelphia, that a congress of Deputies from the said Colonies is the most probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress, preserving our rights and liberties, and establishing peace and mutual confidence between our Mother Country and her Colonies, on a constitutional foundation.

6. That the inhabitants of this county ought and will chearfully adopt, adhere to, and assist in executing all and singular such peaceable and constitutional measures, which may hereafter be agreed upon and determined by the said general congress.

7. It is our opinion that it would conduce greatly to the restoration of the liberties of America, should the Colonies enter into a solemn agreement not to purchase any goods, wares or merchandizes imported from Great-Britain, under such restrictions as may be agreed upon by the congress. We, for our parts, sensible of the great advantages which must arise from promoting œconomy and manufactures among ourselves, are determined to use as little foreign manufactures, of what kind or quality soever, as our necessities will permit, until the several acts of the British Parliament, injurious to the liberties of America, be repealed.

8. That as our brethren at Boston are now suffering in the cause of America, it is the duty of the inhabitants of this county, in common with the neighbouring Colonies, generously, to contribute towards their support; and therefore the Committee hereafter appointed, are requested immediately to open and set on foot a subscription for the said sufferers, and the money arising therefrom to be laid out and expended as the said Committee, or a majority of them, shall judge best to answer the benevolent intention.

9. That the following persons, to wit, Francis Richardson, Elisha Price, John Hart, Anthony Wayne, John Sellers, Hugh Lloyd, William Montgomery, Francis Johnston, William Parker, Richard Riley, Thomas Hockley, Robert Mendenhall, and John Fleming, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee for this county, to meet and correspond with the Committees of the several counties of this and the other Colonies, and to join in such measures as to them shall appear necessary for the public good. *Signed per order,*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Clk. Com.

Last Friday afternoon, agreeable to invitation from the Committee of this city, Delegates from the several county Committees, viz. Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, and Northumberland, met the Committee for this city and county, and we hear they have been engaged in preparing a set of General Resolves, declaratory of the sense of this province, on the present state of British America, and the peculiar sufferings of our Brethren in Boston, and the Massachusetts-Bay. We are assured that there is great unanimity in their councils and determinations, and that a happy presage may be formed of a general concurrence and support, in such measures as shall be found necessary to preserve and secure the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of this country.—The Resolves not being quite finished, we are obliged to postpone the publication of them to our next.—We are informed, that a more full and ample declaration of our present grievances, and a suggestion of the mode of redress, so as to relieve the distressed Bostonians, ease the minds of the other Colonists, and draw some just and equitable line between the Mother Country and the Colonies, is under the consideration of this respectable Meeting, and will be conveyed to the Hon. House of Representatives, as the advice or instructions of a number of their constituents, on this important occasion: which will also, in due time, be communicated to the public.

Errata in No. 2. of the Political Reflections. In the last column but one, for *nullum tempora* read *nullum tempus*.——In No. 3. 3d column, line 14th, after 95 thousand read 8 hundred and 33.

*** *We have been obliged to omit several interesting affairs this week for want of room.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Lisbon.
Sch. Thames, J. Leeds, Hispaniola.
Sloop Dolphin, A. Sweeny, Ditto.
Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Lisbon.
Ship Britannia, J. Souder, Leghorn.
Ship London Packet, J. Cook, Ditto.
Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, Jamaica.
Brig Polly, J. Lockton, Tortola.
Sch. Charming Peggy, L. Hammond, St. Eustatia.
Brig Thomas, J. Baxter, Dominica.
Sloop Peggy, J. Watson, Virginia.
Brig Kitty, M. Turns, North-Carolina.
Sloop Philadelphia Pac. S. Freeman, N. Carolina.
Sch. Polly, R. Schoolfield, South-Carolina.
Sch. Britannia, J. Waterman, Nantucket.
Sloop Betsy, W. Underhill, Virginia.
Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Lisbon.
Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Cadiz.
Ship London Packet, J. Cooke, London.
Brig Ann, A. May, Madeira.
Sloop Bold Defiance, J. Musson, Tortola.
Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.
Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Cadiz.

CLEARED.

Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, Georgia.
Sch. Dove, N. Bartlet, Salem, New-England.
Ship Rosanna, J. M'Fetridge, Lisbon.
Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Cadiz.
Brig Globe, E. Bingley, Lisbon.
Sloop Peggy, J. Watson, Virginia.
Sloop Betsy, W. Underhill, Ditto.
Sch. Success, J. Resberry, North-Carolina.
Sloop Rebecca, A. Culnan, Cadiz.
Ship Jane, C. M'Causland, London.

General Post-Office, New-York, July 15, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the further improving of correspondence, a RIDER will set out from Philadelphia for Baltimore every Saturday, on the arrival of the Post from New-York, and return to that place on Thursday morning following.

By command of the Dep. Post master General.

R. N. COLDEN, D. Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, situate at the Mouth on the west side of Juniata River, containing 320 acres, with the usual allowance for roads and highways: The land is equal if not superior in quality to any on that river, as there are about a hundred acres of rich bottom which may be made into fine meadow at a small expence. There is also an excellent fishery. For terms apply to

CHARLES LAWRENCE.

Philadelphia, July 16, 1774.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST or STOLEN, somewhere in this city, a small GOLD RING, with an emerald, three sparks on one side and two on the other, one of them having fallen out. Whoever has found said ring, and will bring it to the Printer hereof, shall receive the above Reward.

N. B. Jewellers, Silversmiths, or any one to whom it may be offered for sale, are desired to stop it and give notice to the Printer.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in Newtown, Bucks County, on the 24th of April last, a little black COW, with some white about her bag, gives milk, and has a piece cut off her horns.—Whoever secures said cow, so that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above Reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, by

ANDREW M'MINN.

N. B. The said cow was bred in the Forks of Delaware, and is supposed to have gone that way.

(For more New Advertisements see the Fourth Page.)

WANTED,
To HIRE by the YEAR,

A SOBER elderly or middle aged man, well acquainted with farming, to live on a farm near this city. Alſo a woman who underſtands the management of a dairy. Enquire of the Printer.

July 11, 1774.

The following HORSES, in excellent order, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the firſt day of Auguſt next, at the houſe of JOHN DICKINSON, in the town and county of Salem, and province of Weſt New Jerſey, viz.

THE noted horſe BOHEMIA, brother to True Briton; the famous horſe VITRIOL, a jet black, his hind feet white and a ſtar in his forehead, full fifteen hands high and equal in proportion, ſeven-eighths of the beſt turff blood, and much approved of as a covering horſe as well as for ſaddle and carriage; two ſtout young blooded mares, one of which was covered this ſeaſon by a full blood horſe, and has a very likely colt by her ſide, got by a horſe of full blood; alſo a number of other ſightly horſes. Attendance will be given at the time and place above-mentioned, and ſix months credit to the purchaſers, on their giving good ſecurity if required, by DAVID HENRY.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT healthy Negro Man, about 27 years of age; he has had the ſmall pox and meaſles, and is a good farmer. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be informed of the reaſons for his being ſold, and the price aſked for him, by applying to Mr. CHARLES STEDMAN, merchant, in Philadelphia.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Bella, Captain Jones, from London, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM RICHARDS,
At the ſign of the Spread Eagle in Market-ſtreet, near the Court-Houſe, Philadelphia,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, among which are, beſt Peruvian Bark, Jalap, Ipecacuana; camphire, epſom and Glauber ſalts; antimony, borax; ſalt petre; manna; magneſia; ſago; ſalop, and pearl barley; patent medicines; Anderſon's, Lockyer's and Hooper's pill's; Daffy's elixir; Turlington's balſam; Britiſh oil; Jeſuits and Bateman's drops, &c. lavender, Hungary, Italian, orange, flower, and damaſk roſe waters; excellent ſallad oil; and genuine Straſburgh rappee: Alſo a compleat aſſortment of painters colours, with bruſhes, tools, camels hair pencils; water colours in ſhells; marble ſlabs, with mullers for grinding paint, &c. window glaſs by the box or ſmall quantity; ſhop furniture; marble and glaſs mortars; pill boxes; ſyrup; ointment and galley pots, phials, &c. &c.

Orders from phyſicians and ſtore-keepers in town or country will be thankfully received and ſtrictly complied with, and the beſt price given for clean muſtard ſeed.

Said RICHARDS has erected a manufactory at Lamberton, about half a mile below Trenton, for making the uſeful Dutch ſtone ware, and ſand crucibles equal to any imported from Holland, and at twenty five per cent. leſs. Orders are received in town or at ſaid works, and will be compleated in fourteen days for any moderate quantity made in ſuch form as may be required.—He has at ſaid Lamberton, pickled Sturgeon and fine Maryland Herrings cured for families private uſe, much better than thoſe put up in the common way; alſo a quantity of RICE.—He has alſo a new veſſel built on purpoſe to ſuit ſaid place, with proper ſtores to receive any goods.

New-York, July 5, 1774.

RAN AWAY from his ſecurity, a certain JAMES HUNT, a New-England young man, by trade a hatter, wore his own hair, ſmooth faced, and ſlender, is ſuppoſed to have gone to Philadelphia or Carolina to work at his trade. Whoever ſhall apprehend and take him up, and lodge him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his ſecurity may get him again, ſhall have FOUR POUNDS, New York currency, Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by applying to the Printer hereof, or to the ſubſcriber living in New-York.

NESBITT DEANE.

WAS FOUND, on the 28th of June laſt, at the upper end of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a leather POCKET BOOK, with a ſmall ſum of money in it. The owner proving his property and paying the charge of this advertiſement, may have it again, by applying to BENJAMIN GORGAS, near the place above mentioned, and oppoſite to Mr. George Leib, tanner.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, about the firſt of laſt June, or carried to a wrong place through miſtake, a PINE BOX, ſtained blue with indigo, three feet long, one foot deep, and one foot wide, containing the following goods—half a pound of light drab ſewing ſilk, two dozen padlocks, four groce of buttons, one dozen of burnt bone handled knives, two dozen of hinges, 18 pewter mugs and canns. Whoever has the ſame in poſſeſſion, and will bring it to the ſubſcribers, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward. COX AND FURMAN.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man named WILLIAM BAILEY, about five feet ſeven inches high, of a ſmooth complexion, mild addreſs, knows ſomething of the weaving buſineſs, writes a good hand, has kept a ſchool for ſome time paſt, and 'tis probable may have a forged paſs with him: Had on a white coat and waiſtcoat, and old fuſtian breeches: He was ſeen in Philadelphia in May laſt, and it is ſuppoſed is gone either towards Baltimore or Lancaſter. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above Reward, on giving notice to Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, merchant, in Baltimore, Meſſrs. BOYLE and GLEN, merchants, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, merchant, in New-York, who will pay all reaſonable charges of conveying him to gaol and bringing the account to

JOHN SHAW.

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

Baltimore, July 5, 1774.

ELEVEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, at his mills, on the Great Falls of Gunpowder, an Iriſh ſervant man named THOMAS WELSH, not a year in the country, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, a thick ſet fellow, full faced and pretty much freckled, has brown hair, which he commonly wore tied; he took with him, a large black horſe, ſaddle and bridle, with a ſwitch tail and mane, trots, paces, and hand-gallops, has no brand or natural mark, his back is ſore on and near his withers; he had with him, a new felt hat, one check, one linen, and one Ruſſia linen ſhirt, and a pair of trowſers of the latter kind, a light coloured fuſtian fly coat, a green coat and waiſtcoat, white cloth breeches, good ſhoes and ſtockings, and ſilver buckles; it is likely he may look for employ in waiting upon a gentleman, as he has been formerly in that way; it is imagined he is gone in company with a ſuppoſed Cornelius Cummings, a cooper by trade, about five feet ſix or 7 inches high, has a long brown coat, flannel waiſtcoat, ſtriped ticken trowſers, a large round hat, ſandy complexion and hair, ſcarce long enough to tie, he has ſome cooper's tools with him, and 'tis thought they are bent for the Weſt Indies. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off at their peril. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant and horſe, with the ſaid Cornelius Cummings, if found together, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for Welſh, THREE POUNDS for the horſe, and THREE POUNDS for the ſuppoſed Cornelius Cummings, if he is found in company. by

ROBERT CUMMINS.

TRADESMEN and others, whoſe buſineſs will not permit them to keep their own books, and have not writing ſufficient to employ a clerk, by applying to JOHN LANG, oppoſite Iſrael Pemberton's in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, may hear of one who is well acquainted with book keeping, and will engage to regulate ſuch tradeſmens books either by the year or otherwiſe, and wait on them at their own houſes in any part of the town, or do it at his lodgings, according as it ſuits their conveniency.

Newcaſtle, July 4, 1774.

BY virtue of writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, about 12 o'clock on Tueſday the 19th day of July inſtant, at a wharf belonging to Richard M'William Eſq; in the town of Newcaſtle, a SLOOP called the MULBERRY, with her ſails, rigging and appurtenances; attached as the property of Robert and Thomas Slator, and to be ſold as periſhable. Likewiſe at the ſame time will be ſold, a quantity of oak ſcantling and cedar ſhingles, a parcel of mens ſhoes with ſome tanned leather, alſo feather beds, and bedding, a deſk, a cheſt of drawers, a clock, and other houſhold goods, &c. attached and taken in execution as the property of the above named Robert Slator, and to be ſold by JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the premiſes, on Friday the 29th day of July inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, ſituate and lying on the River Muſconetecong, part in the county of Hunterdon and part in the county of Suſſex, containing 1600 acres; there is a great quantity of very good meadow already made, and more can be made with very little expence. On the ſaid tract is a forge with three fires and one hammer, a ſmall furnace, griſt and ſaw-mill, a large ſtone houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe, with a number of neceſſary buildings for workmen, &c. The tract is now divided into plantations of about 200 acres each, and will be ſold either ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale, by

ESTHER STARN, Executrix.

Baltimore, May 7, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the third day of Auguſt next, by Public Sale, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore Town,

THAT valuable tract of land called COLRAIN, formerly belonging to Capt. William Richardſon, patented for 602 acres, but ſaid to contain more, whereon is built a framed dwelling houſe, 30 feet by 20, with brick chimneys, two rooms below and three above, with a kitchen, meat-houſe, milk-houſe, hen houſe, corn-houſe, ſtable and barn, and a good apple orchard. There is about 40 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marſh, the reſt white-oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locuſt, maple, hickory, red and white-oak, is conveniently ſituated in Hartford County, upon Buſh River, four miles from Buſh and Joppa, and twenty two from Baltimore Town. There is a good Herring-fiſhery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and ſaid to contain iron ore, being convenient to many furnaces, and a good landing.——Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer, who, if he inclines to make a private bargain, may apply to JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. merchant, in Baltimore Town, and Capt. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, who now lives on the premiſes, will ſhew the land.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, Junior,
In Front-ſtreet, (embelliſhed with an elegant copper-plate frontiſpiece, engraved by JAMES POUPARD, of this city)

THE SEARCH after HAPPINESS, a PASTORAL DRAMA, by Miſs MORE, of Briſtol, in England.—And ARMINE and ELVIRA, a Legendary Tale, in two parts, by Mr. CARTWRIGHT, of London. The ſublimity and excellence of theſe two pieces of poetry, cannot but recommend them to the particular encouragement of the public, but more particularly to that of the fair ſex.—The firſt being wrote by a Lady of the moſt amiable character, and the perſons of the drama being all females: It has already gone thro' ſundry editions, and has been performed at Briſtol in private by ſome young Ladies of the beſt character. The other has alſo gone through five editions, and needs but to be read to charm every perſon with its elegance of ſtyle—its beauty of deſcription, and delicacy of ſentiment.

*** The ſubſcribers for Whitefield's Memoirs are deſired to call for their books.—Subſcriptions for Whitefields Sermons taken in by ſaid HUMPHREYS.

REED's PLANS,
Of the LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA,
With a liſt of ſubſcribers and a book of references to each plan, to be ſold by
BENJAMIN DAVIES,
In Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

Salem, June 19, 1774.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE out of Salem Gaol laſt night, the following priſoners, viz. HENRY FREDERICK SPEARK, about five feet ſeven inches high; had on a brown fly coat, blue trowſers, pretends to be pretty much of a ſcholar, and has a blemiſh in one eye.——ANDREW VAURSEMAN, a ſhip-carpenter by trade, about ſix feet high, a ſtout well made fellow, very much given to liquor; had on a white cloth jacket, and red under ditto.—BENJAMIN BUTLER, about five feet ten inches high; had on a blue broadcloth coat, black velvet jacket, and blue pluſh breeches.——And JAMES M'KNIGHT, about five feet ſeven inches high.—Whoever takes up the aboveſaid priſoners, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for each taken ſeparate.

BATEMAN LLOYD, Sheriff.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY, on the 22d inſtant, (June) a dapple grey HORSE, fifteen hands high, five years old, has a ſwitch tail, his mane docked on the right ſide, ſteeled before but not behind. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber, living in Spruce-ſtreet, the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES STAFFORD.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN on the 21ſt inſt. (June) from on board a flat lying at Mr. Taylor's wharf, a Pocket Book containing Thirty-four Pounds Fifteen Shillings, moſt thereof Maryland money: Likewiſe a ſnuff-box, with the motto, "O the joys of love," the letters gilt. The perſon ſuppoſed to be the perpetrator of this robbery is a man who ſaid his name was JOHN JOHNSON, but it has ſince been found to be JOHN BURK, an Iriſhman, about five feet ſix inches high, ſhort ſandy hair, ſmooth face, and pretends to be a good ſinger; his apparel no more than an oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers, being at work in the ſaid flat two hours before the theft was diſcovered. Whoever diſcovers the ſaid thief, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall receive the above Reward, from

HENRY M'CLOUD.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland township, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man named GEORGE MURPHY, by trade a barber, of a black complexion, ſtraight black hair, pock marked, a well ſet fellow, about five feet five inches high, and eighteen or nineteen years old; had on when he went away, a half worn cut hat, a linen ſhirt, a white cloth coatee, a red jacket tow trowſers, a pair of grey ſtockings, a pair of good ſhoes, with odd buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward.

ROBERT ALLISON.

THIS is to give notice to SAMUEL MAY, ſon of RALPH MAY, who lived in the county of Armagh, in Ireland, that his brother WILLIAM MAY is now in the townſhip of Piles Grove, in Salem county, Weſt Jerſey, and is very deſirous of ſeeing him: He may direct a letter to the care of George Johnſton, at the Old Ferry houſe in Philadelphia.—If the ſaid Samuel May ſhould be dead, and any perſon will ſend a few lines directed as above, to inform the ſubſcriber concerning him, it will be thankfully acknowledged.

WILLIAM MAY.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CUTHBERT, late of Weſt Whiteland, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, are requeſted immediately to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in the ſame, properly atteſted, and receive their money.

JOHN CUTHBERT, } Executors.
PERSIFOR FRAZER, }

Baltimore, April 19, 1774.

To be SOLD or LEASED,
For a term, or by the year,

LOT No. 43, on leaſe for 99 years (renewable) ſubject to a ground rent of fifty ſhillings ſterling per ann. whereon is a good brick houſe, 25 by 36 feet two ſtory front and three back, well finiſhed, and a good brick ſtore-houſe, 25 by 18 feet, with two fire-places, both on Philpot-ſtreet (in Baltimore Town, late Fell's Point) with a good yard back, and a wharf well filled, on which, nigh the water, is a good framed two ſtory granary, 25 by 35 feet, all new and in good order; alſo behind the ſtore is a ſtable, 16 by 14 feet, with other conveniences, and well incloſed. The dwelling-houſe, ſtore houſe and ſtable may be rented ſeparate from the wharf and wire-houſe. For terms apply to

ANDREW SKINNER ENNALS.
Or THOMAS BRERETON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Harford county, Maryland, within eight miles of the Lower Ferry, Suſquehanna, on Sunday the 27th day of March laſt, two ſervant men, one an Engliſhman, came into the country with Capt. Robertſon, to Baltimore-Town, about the 20th of June, 1772, his name is WILLIAM SPRINGALL, he was born in Middleſex, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a freſh complexion, very black beard, and ſhort brown hair; he profeſſes to be a barber or hair-dreſſer; had on when he went away, a blue ſuit of cloaths, the button-holes of the coat worked with red and blue twiſt mix'd, and he took with him a deep blue broadcloth coat: He is much given to liquor. The other named EDWARD MAGIN, an Iriſhman, has been in the country about ſix months; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, a ſlow ſpoken fellow, has a down look, ſhort brown hair, has had the fever and ague lately, and looks very yellow; had on when he went away, a ſuit of black broadcloth cloaths, and a blue ſurtout, but they have other cloaths with them, and may change their dreſs: It is ſuppoſed they have forged a paſs. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, or THREE POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES GILES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off at their peril.

OFFICE
For the SALE of REAL ESTATES.

TO BE SOLD, by public vendue on the premiſes on Wedneſday the 20th day of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at private ſale, two lots or parcels of ground, containing about eight acres, ſituated within the city of Philadelphia, on both ſides of Saſſafras or Race ſtreet, adjoining the eaſt ſide of the river Schuylkill.

Thoſe lots will be divided into forty two ſmaller lots, each of which will have a front of about thirty ſix feet on a fifty feet ſtreet, and none of them will contain leſs than one hundred and thirty two feet in depth.

Alſo two other lots or parcels of ground, containing about four acres, ſituated on both ſides of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, between the Front and Second ſtreets from Schuylkill; theſe will be divided into thirty four ſmaller lots, having fronts of thirty four, thirty ſix and thirty eight feet on the ſtreets aforeſaid and none of them leſs than one hundred and two feet deep.

Alſo one other lot or parcel of ground, ſituated on the north ſide of High, or Market-ſtreet, between the ſaid Front and Second ſtreets from Schuylkill; this will be divided into eleven lots, each having a front of thirty ſix feet on Market-ſtreet, and extending in depth one hundred and two feet.

The ſituation of thoſe lots, on and near the river Schuylkill, affording an extenſive proſpect both up and down that beautiful ſtream, greatly recommends them both for buſineſs and pleaſure: The Citizen, whoſe daily attention to buſineſs, renders a more remote retreat from the pernicious heats, which prevail in ſummer inconvenient, may here fix his family in a moſt healthy and delightful retirement. On the front of the water lots a Shad Fiſhery has been carried on with a good deal of ſucceſs and might be greatly improved; and about 100 paces from the ſhore there is moſt excellent fiſhing ground for Rock and Pearch. The water lots likewiſe afford a convenient place for landing of goods, and there is a very eaſy aſcent from the water to the high ground: Stores might be built, and an advantageous trade opened with thoſe who bring their produce down Schuylkill, and have no tolerably convenient place for landing, and none for ſtoring their goods; and ſhould a communication be effected between the Suſquehanna and Schuylkill, the trade might become vere extenſive: To this may be added, that almoſt all the water lots on the river Schuylkill, within the bounds of the city, and for a conſiderable diſtance above, are in the hands of the Proprietaries, and moſt probably there will be no opportunity of purchaſing for many years. But a view of the lots will recommend them more than any thing which can be ſaid in their praiſe.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above, previous to the day appointed for the public ſale, may treat with STEPHEN WATTS, Eſq; in Arch-ſtreet, or with

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

Plans of the lots may be ſeen at Mr. Watts's office and at the above office, alſo at the London Coffee-houſe and at Lewis Farmer's tavern, the ſign of the Buck, in Second-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A houſe ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet on the bank of Delaware, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite to Union ſtreet; is 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories in Plumb-ſtreet; has good cellars under the whole.

A houſe on the north ſide of Lombard ſtreet, 18 feet front by 30 feet deep. The lot is 77 feet in depth, ſubject to 4l. 10s. per ann. ground-rent.

A tan-yard at Glouceſter, N. Jerſey, has 34 vats, 2 water-pools, 2 pumps, a bark-houſe; currying ſhop and beaming houſe, contains about half an acre of ground, and will be ſold cheap.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1774.

THOMAS BATT,

HAS removed to the large bank houſe and ſtore belonging to PETER TURNER, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, where he has for ſale, a moſt valuable collection of old Wines of all kinds, Rum, Spirits and Porter, in any quantity.——The repeated orders he has been favoured with from the country, afford him the higheſt ſatisfaction, as thoſe he has ſerved are approved judges; and the Public may be aſſured, that his liquors ſhall ever be *pure* and *unmixed*.

GREEN TEAS AND INDIGO,
TO BE SOLD BY
RICHARD BACHE,
At his ſtore on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets;

BESIDES his conſtant ſupply of Madeira, Liſbon, Claret, Frontiniac, Sherry, Mountain, Rum, Spirits, Brandy, and other liquors, all genuine of their kinds, and at the loweſt rates, wholeſale and retail.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE half or the whole of them valuable Mills, ſituate on Neſhaminy Creek, in Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, together with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a coopers ſhop, ſmoke houſe, ſtables, &c. all in good repair: Alſo about 70 acres of land, 5 of which are exceeding good meadow, a good young orchard, about 40 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared land for tillage. The mills are in very good repair (the running gear almoſt new) having two pair of ſtones, one pair of which are French burrs, a machine and Dutch fan for cleaning wheat, and four boulting cloths, all going by water. On the landing, about two miles below the mills, there is erected a good ſtore-houſe for the reception of wheat, flour, &c. which will alſo be ſold with the above. For further particulars apply to HUGH HARTSHORNE, Eſq; or EBENEZER LARGE, in Briſtol, or to RICHARD HARTSHORNE on the premiſes.

FOR CORK,

The faſt-ſailing SHIP
FRIENDSHIP,
THOMAS JANN,
MASTER;

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JAMES STUART and SAMUEL JACKSON, near the Drawbridge.

There are now on board a few Scotch ſervants, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of by ſaid Stuart and Jackſon, who have for ſale choice Iriſh beef, pork, butter, and oatmeal, a few barrels of beſt Scotch herrings, Burlington gammons, and Jamaica coffee, &c.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* No. 143.

VIRGINIA, *June* 30.

AT a reſpectable meeting of freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Weſtmoreland, aſſembled on due notice, at the court-houſe of the ſaid county, on Wedneſday the 22d of June 1774, the Reverend Mr. Thomas Smith being firſt unanimouſly choſen Moderator, ſeveral papers, containing the proceedings in the late Houſe of Burgeſſes of this colony, and the ſubſequent determinations of the late Repreſentatives after the Houſe was diſſolved, together with extracts of ſeveral reſolves of the provinces of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Maryland, &c. being read, the Meeting proceeded ſeriouſly to conſider the preſent dangerous and truly alarming criſis, when ruin is threatened to the ancient conſtitutional rights of North-America, and came to the following reſolves:

1ſt. That to be taxed ſolely in our provincial aſſemblies, by Repreſentatives freely choſen by the people, is a right that Britiſh ſubjects in America are entitled to, from natural juſtice, from the Engliſh Conſtitution, from Charters, and from a confirmation of theſe by uſage, ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of theſe Colonies.

2d. That an endeavour to force ſubmiſſion from one Colony, to the payment of taxes not ſo impoſed, is a dangerous attack on the liberty and property of Britiſh America, and renders it indiſpenſably neceſſary that all ſhould firmly unite to reſiſt the common danger.

3d. It is the opinion of this Meeting, that the town of Boſton, in our ſiſter Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of North-America, by having its harbour blocked up, its commerce deſtroyed, and the property of many of its inhabitants violently taken from them, until they ſubmit to taxes not impoſed by their conſent, and therefore this Meeting reſolve,

4th. That the inhabitants of this county will moſt cordially and firmly join with the other counties in this Colony, and the other Colonies on this Continent, or the majority of them, after a ſhort day hereafter to be agreed on, to ſtop all exports to Great-Britain and the Weſt-Indies, and all imports from thence, until as well the act of Parliament intitled, "An act to diſcontinue, in ſuch manner and for "ſuch time as are therein mentioned, the landing "and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping of goods, "wares, and merchandize, at the town and within "the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſa-"chuſetts-Bay, in North-America," as the ſeveral acts laying duties on America for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, and all the acts of the Britiſh Legiſlature made againſt our brothers of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in conſequence of their juſt oppoſition to the ſaid revenue acts, are repealed; and it is the opinion of this Meeting, that ſuch a non-importing and non-exporting plan ſhould be quickly entered upon, as well on the evident principle of ſelf-preſervation, as to relieve our ſuffering countrymen and fellow ſubjects in Boſton, and to reſtore between Great Britain and America that harmony ſo beneficial to the whole empire, and ſo ardently deſired by all America.

5th Reſolved, it is the opinion of this meeting that the Gentlemen of the Law ſhould not (ſo long as the non-exportation agreement ſubſiſts) bring any writ for the recovery of debt, or puſh to a concluſion any ſuch ſuit already brought, it being utterly inconſiſtent with a non-importation plan that judgment ſhould be given againſt thoſe who are deprived of the means of paying.

6th. It is reſolved, that, ſo ſoon as the non-exportation agreement begins, we will, every man of us, keep our produce, whether Tobacco, Corn, Wheat or any thing elſe, unſold, on our own reſpective plantations; and not carry, or ſuffer them to be carried, to any public warehouſe or landing-place, except of grain, where the ſame be ſo done, on oath being firſt made that ſuch grain is for the uſe and conſumption of this or any other colony in North-America, and not for exportation from the Continent whilſt the ſaid agreement ſubſiſts. And this is the more neceſſary, to prevent a few deſigning perſons from engroſſing and buying up our Tobacco, Grain, &c. when they are low in value, in order to avail themſelves of the very high price that thoſe articles muſt bear when the ports are open, and foreign markets empty.

7th. This Meeting do heartily concur with the late Repreſentative body of this country to diſuſe TEA, and not purchaſe any other commodities of the Eaſt-Indies except Saltpetre, until the grievances of America are redreſſed.

8th. We do moſt heartily concur in theſe preceding reſolves, and will, to the utmoſt of our power, take care that they are carried into execution; and that we will regard every man as infamous who now agrees to and ſhall hereafter make a breach of all or any of them, ſubject, however, to ſuch future alterations as ſhall be judged expedient, at a general meeting of Deputies from the ſeveral parts of this Colony, or a general Congreſs of all the Colonies.

9th. We do appoint RICHARD HENRY LEE and RICHARD LEE, Eſquires; the late Repreſentatives of this county, to attend the general meeting of Deputies from all the counties; and we deſire, that they do exert their beſt abilities to get theſe our earneſt deſires, for the ſecurity of publick liberty, aſſented to.

10th. And as it may happen that the aſſembly now called to meet on the 1ſt of Auguſt may be prorogued to a future day, and many of the Deputies appointed to meet on the firſt of Auguſt, truſting to the certainty of meeting on the 1ſt, may fail to attend on the firſt, by which means deciſive injury may ariſe to the common cauſe of Liberty, by the general ſenſe of the country not being early known at this dangerous criſis of American freedom, we do therefore direct that our Deputies now choſen fail not to attend at Williamſburg on the ſaid firſt of Auguſt; and it is our earneſt wiſh that the Deputies from the other counties be directed to do the ſame, for the reaſons above aſſigned.

11th. Reſolved, that the clerk do forthwith tranſmit the proceedings of this day to the Preſs, and requeſt the Printers to publiſh them without delay.

(By order of the Meeting.)

JAMES DAVENPORT, Clk.

The buſineſs of the day being finiſhed, the company repaired to the tavern, where a dinner had been provided, and the following patriotick and loyal toaſts were drank, viz.

1ſt. God bleſs the King; may he long reign the King of a free and happy people.—2d. The Queen and Royal Family.—3d. The Engliſh Conſtitution.—4th. American Liberty.—5th. May the brave and virtuous people of Boſton be quickly relieved from their preſent diſtreſs.—6th. Union of Great-Britain and the Colonies.—7th. Lord Chatham.—8th. Lord Camden.—9th. Marquis of Rockingham.—10th. Lord Shelburne.—11th. Biſhop of St. Aſaph.—12th. All friends of America.

WILLIAMSBURGH (*Virginia*) *June* 30.

An expreſs, which arrived at the Palace laſt night from Colonel Andrew Lewis and Colonel Preſton, reports, that three or four families have been lately cut off by the Indians, and that upwards of 300 of thoſe barbarians were diſcovered about 10 days ago, by the ſcouting parties ſent out by Colonel Lewis, fortifying themſelves juſt beyond Green Briar. It appears that they were well ſupplied with guns and amunition of every kind, and that they are very vigourous in getting themſelves in as compleat readineſs as poſſible. Six hundred of the frontier inhabitants are already raiſed, and the number is daily encreaſing; ſo that from the activity, prudence, and courage of Colonel Lewis and Colonel Preſton, and the willingneſs of the back people to do every thing in their power to ſerve the country, our caſe may not be ſo deplorable as was at firſt imagined. Another expreſs is hourly expected.

PORTSMOUTH, *New-Hampſhire, July* 1.

Laſt Saturday arrived here Capt. Brown in a maſt-ſhip, in 8 weeks from London, in whom came ten officers, and unluckily for this place, there were on board, 27 cheſts of that pernicious, deſtructive, troubleſome commodity called TEA, which for a long time has, and ſtill keeps the whole continent in a ferment, the duty on which operates in ſo violent a manner on the minds of the inhabitants, not only in the ſea port towns, but the country in general, that it will require the moſt cooling medicines and the beſt ſkill of the ableſt political phyſicians, to prevent the Body politic from great convulſions——However, upon its being certified that there actually were 27 cheſts of Tea, conſigned to Edward Parry, Eſq; of this town, a meeting of the inhabitants of the town was immediately called, and a ſpecial Committee choſen, to wait upon Mr Parry the Conſignee, to know whether he would conſent to certain propoſals which were made him, that the Tea might not be ſold here but reſhipped, who in a genteel manner gave them all the reaſonable ſatisfaction they could deſire, and a watch of 25 men was appointed by the town to watch it two days and two nights, and the third day it was put on board another veſſel, and ſent out of this harbour with a fair wind, committed to the watry element, and hope in due time, the owners thereof will receive the neat proceeds, and for the future take care how they ſend any diſagreeable commodity into this province, with a duty thereon.

Every tranſaction was conducted with the greateſt decency and good order poſſible, which would have done honor to any ſociety.—The whole being of one heart and one mind that the Tea ſhould go out of this port and harbour immediately, and not be landed in this province.

Town-meetings have been every day this week held, and not yet over.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 18.

Captain Barber, from Liſbon, the 9th ult. in long. 25: 30, ſpoke Capt. Kent in a ſchooner, from Gibraltar for Boſton, out 13 days; and on the 17th, in lat. 32, long. 33, he ſpoke Capt. Winter in a brig, from Cadiz for Boſton, who informed that Capt. Kendle of this port was arrived at Cadiz.

Capt. Barber left Liſbon the 30th of May, and informs, that an account of the death of the French King was received there by land, which had been denounced at the Court of Liſbon by the French Ambaſſador. He alſo informs, that it was reported in Liſbon, that the King of Pruſſia was dead.

Capt. Pym, arrived at New-York, the 13th of May, in lat. 44: 17, long. 23: 11, ſpoke the ſhip Two Brothers, from Briſtol for this port, out ten days.

Monday laſt arrived at New-Caſtle, the ſhip Minerva, Capt. Linſey, with 450 paſſengers from Newry.

A correſpondent remarks, that, ſuppoſing the Britiſh colonies in America to contain three millions of inhabitants, and that each inhabitant conſumes annually only thirty ſhillings ſterling worth of Britiſh goods, the annual amount of the trade of the colonies to Great-Britain is four millions and an half. And when we add the profits, which ſhe derives from her exchange of Britiſh goods for thoſe of Ruſſia, Holland and Eaſt-India, which ſhe ſends to America, the value of our imports will appear to amount to near one half of the whole trade of Great-Britain.

The late Turkiſh edict of a northern Governor, demonſtrates in the ſtrongeſt manner, that nothing will ſo effectually defeat the deſigns of the Miniſtry, or ſo ſpeedily procure a redreſs of all our grievances, as a non-importation and a non-conſumption agreement throughout the colonies.

Several of the counties in Eaſt-Jerſey have entered into ſpirited reſolves, by which it appears, they have appointed committees to meet at Brunſwick the 21ſt of July, to chooſe delegates for the congreſs.

At a Meeting of the Delegates, from the ſeveral townſhips, and others, Freemen of York County, at the Court-houſe in York Town, on Monday the 4th day of July, 1774.

JAMES EWING, Eſq;
JAMES SMITH, Eſq; and } Chairmen.
MICHAEL SWOPE, Mercht.

THE letters from the Committees of Philadelphia, and ſeveral other papers mentioning the diſtreſſes of our brethren of Boſton, and the Proceedings of the Colonies on the ſubject of American Liberty were read and conſidered. And the following reſolutions were unanimouſly entered into:

1. *Reſolved,* That we conſider it the indubitable right of Britiſh ſubjects, that no tax be impoſed upon them but by their conſent, given perſonally, or by their Repreſentatives.

2. *Reſolved,* That we apprehend that the inhabitants of Britiſh America are unrepreſented in the Britiſh Parliament, and that the act of that Parliament impoſing a duty on Tea exported to America with deſign to raiſe a revenue in this country, is unconſtitutional

3. *Reſolved,* That we conceive the late act of Parliament commonly called the Boſton Port Bill, depriving the people of that once flouriſhing city of their property and trade, and ruining many innocent families unheard and without their conſent, to be oppreſſive and illegal, and an invaſion of the juſt rights of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America.

4. *Reſolved,* That we concur with our brethren of Philadelphia, and others, in opinion that a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies in North-America, is the moſt probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering brethren, obtaining redreſs of American grievances, ſecuring our rights and liberties, and re-eſtabliſhing peace and harmony between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, on a conſtitutional foundation.

5. *Reſolved,* That we will as far as in us lies, agree and comply with any conſtitutional reſolves, or reſolutions which may be entered into at ſuch general Congreſs.

6 *Reſolved,* That James Ewing, James Smith, Martin Eichelberger, Thomas Hartley, David Greer, Samuel Edie, John Pope, Henry Slagle, William Smith, and Robert M'Pherſon, Eſquires, Doctors John Houſton and John Meam, Meſſieurs Michael Swope, Joſeph Donaldſon, John Hay, George Irwin, George Eichelberger, John Kean, Charles Lukens, Michael Hahn and Thomas Minſhall to be the general Committee, and the ſaid James Smith, Thomas Hartley, Joſeph Donaldſon, John Houſton, Michael Swope, Charles Lukens, David Greer and George Irwin, the Committee of Correſpondence for this County, and that they, or any two or more of them be Deputies for York County, to meet at Philadelphia on the 15th day of July inſtant, with the Deputies of other counties, in order to conſult, and adviſe on the moſt expedient mode of appointing Deputies for the general Congreſs, to aſſiſt in framing inſtructions and preparing matters to be laid before the general Congreſs, or our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, and to do any other things, which may be neceſſary at ſuch meeting.

Same day agreed in Committee, that James Smith, Thomas Hartley and Joſeph Donaldſon be the Deputies for York county.

The Freeholders and Inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon, *in the province of* New-Jerſey, *convened by advertiſement, at the houſe of John Ringo, in Amwell, in ſaid county, on Friday the 8th day of July,* 1774, SAMUEL TUCKER, *Eſq; in the Chair, came into the following Reſolutions without a* diſſenting *voice, viz.*

I. WE do moſt expreſsly declare, recognize, and acknowledge his Majeſty King George the third to be the lawful and rightful King of Great-Britain, and all other his dominions; and that it is the indiſpenſible duty of this colony, under the enjoyment of our conſtitutional privileges and immunities, as being a part of his Majeſty's dominions, always to bear faithful and true allegiance to his Majeſty, and him defend, to the utmoſt of our power, againſt all attempts upon his perſon, crown, and dignity.

II. That it is the undoubted hereditary right of an Engliſh ſubject to give and grant what is abſolutely his own, either by himſelf, or his repreſentative, and that the only lawful repreſentatives of the freemen of this colony, are the perſons they elect to ſerve as Members of the General Aſſembly thereof.

III. That any act of Parliament for the apprehending and carrying perſons into another colony, or to Great-Britain, to be tried for any crime alledged to be committed within this colony, or ſubjecting them to be tried by commiſſioners, or any court conſtituted by act of Parliament or otherwiſe, within this colony, in a ſummary way, without a jury of the vicinage, is unconſtitutional, and ſubverſive of the rights and liberties of the free ſubjects of this colony.

IV. That it is our indiſpenſible duty which we owe to our King, our country, ourſelves, and our poſterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to maintain, defend, and preſerve our loyalty, rights, and liberties, and to tranſmit them inviolate to the lateſt generations: And that it is our fixed, determined, and unalterable reſolutions faithfully to diſcharge this our bounden duty.

V. That it is our unanimous opinion, that it would conduce to the reſtoration of the liberties of America, ſhould the colonies enter into a joint agreement not to purchaſe or uſe any articles of Britiſh manufactory, nor any commodities imported from the Eaſt-Indies, under ſuch reſtrictions as may be agreed on by a general congreſs of Delegates from all the colonies hereafter to be appointed.

VI. That as the town of Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of American freedom; it is the opinion of this meeting, that ſubſcriptions be hereafter opened in every town in this county, and the money ſubſcribed to be applied towards the relief of the ſuffering poor in ſaid town of Boſton, until they may be relieved by being reſtored to their juſt rights and privileges.

VII. That this county will appoint a Committee to meet the Committees of the ſeveral counties of this colony, at ſuch time and place as may be agreed on, in order to elect and appoint delegates to repreſent this colony at the general congreſs; whoſe reſolutions and determinations we will moſt ſtrictly adhere to, and abide by. And we do hereby unanimouſly requeſt the following gentlemen to accept of that truſt: And we do accordingly appoint them our Committee for the purpoſe aforeſaid, viz. Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm, John Heart, Iſaac Smith, Charles Coxe, Eſquires, Joakim Griggs, Benjamin Brealy, Abraham Hunt, and John Emley.

As we apprehend New-Brunſwick is not ſo convenient to the members of the Lower Counties, and that all the counties will hardly have ſufficient time to appoint their Committees by the 21ſt of July; with ſubmiſſion, we would propoſe Princetown, as moſt central, to be the place, and Thurſday the 11th of Auguſt, the time of meeting of the ſeveral Committees.

THOMAS SKELTON, Com. Clk.

Extract of a letter from Carliſle, July 4, 1774.

"Our laſt accounts from Fort Pitt are very good in one ſenſe, the traders are all arrived ſafe with their goods at that place, being eſcorted and protected by ſome Shawanefe Indians, who were ſent to Col. Croghan's, as it was imagined they would not be ſafe at the fort; the Virginians having a party of militia under arms at that place—Conolly, their Capt. as ſoon as he heard of the Indians being at Croghan's, ſent forty of his men to take them priſoners, notwithſtanding their kindneſs to our people, but the traders giving them notice of the deſign, they immediately went off—Conolly's party followed and overtook them, fired upon, and wounded one of them, the other two took the wounded Indian off and made their eſcape; and a day or two afterwards met a party of Indians eſcorting another of the traders with his effects from the Lakes—The eſcorting party of Indians no ſooner ſaw the wounded man, but they immediately ordered the ſkins to be unloaded, and held a council what was beſt to be done; but the traders who had arrived at Fort Pitt, fearing ſome bad conſequences might happen from the conduct of the party which Conolly had ſent out, immediately followed the Indians and came up with them the day after they had met with the other party, and adviſed them to return to their own country, at the ſame time telling them, that Pennſylvania had no part in the miſchief already done, and that the Virginians entirely were in fault.

"We hear from Virginia, that a large body of men are going out againſt the Indians, by order of government—the rendezvous to be at the mouth of the Great Kanhawa river, and there to build forts and fortify themſelves.

"We are informed, that young Creſſop, who firſt began the quarrel with the Indians, and murdered a number of them in a cowardly manner, has received a letter of thanks from Lord Dunmore,—from hence it appears, that a ſcheming party in Virginia, are making a tool of their Governor to execute the plan formed by them for their private emolument, who being moſtly land-jobbers, would wiſh to have thoſe lands which were meant to be given to the officers in general."

Extract of ſundry letters from Pittſburgh, dated June 24, 1774.

"Since our laſt of the 19th, CONOLLY ſent out an armed party, to way-lay the road about 6 miles from town, who fell upon a party of carriers, abuſed them, and ſearched their lading, among which they found one load of powder, ſent up by Mr. *Joſeph Spear*, for the uſe of the diſtreſſed inhabitants of this county, of which *Conolly's* party robbed them, and carried it to their fort. When the maſter carrier applied to Conolly for a receipt, he would give him none, but was beat and abuſed in a cruel manner for aſking it, by one *Aſhton*, who is Captain of his appointment.

"We have certain accounts, that the three friendly Indians, who ſo faithfully eſcorted the traders and their party to this place, were way-laid on their return home, near the mouth of Beaver Creek, by one of the two parties which *Conolly* ſent out in the night after them; and who fired upon them and ſhot one of the Indians through the body, and then run off, it is ſaid, like brave fellows! The other two Indians aſſiſted their wounded companion, and got off with him, without any further damage, than the loſs of part of the preſents they had received from our traders for their fidelity. This party of *Conolly*'s conſiſted of 12 men and an officer. Yeſterday Capt. M'Kee's ſervant, one William Herbert, was ſhot dead by one of *Conolly*'s centinels, as he went into the fort, through the ſally-port; but we believe this to be an accident.

"The principal inhabitants are harraſſed in a manner that cannot be borne. They are under the very worſt kind of military government. For ſurely there can be no law in Virginia, (ſuppoſing their laws to extend here) which can empower any perſon whomſoever to ſeize upon the property of another, and apply it to his own uſe, without, or even againſt, the owner's conſent: Yet this is done every day about Pittſburgh. Do they want proviſions, 'tis only ordering out a party to ſhoot down the firſt they meet with of any kind. It is true if an owner appears, they are appraiſed, and he gets a certificate; but what is he the better? He muſt take a journey of 250 miles to *Staunton*, to get it allowed by the Court, and he muſt take another of the ſame diſtance to get his money, and all this to a poor man, for perhaps the only cow he has in the world, and on the milk of which an infant family is depending. Is not this ſporting with peoples property in a more wanton and cruel manner, than is done in the moſt deſpotic governments on earth? It would indeed be greater kindneſs not to mock them with the hopes of ſatisfaction!"

LONDON, April 30.

LAST Thurſday, in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Dowdeſwell moved for leave to bring up a petition from William Bollan, Agent for the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, which petition, he ſaid, deſired, that the bill for regulating the civil government, and the bill for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, might not paſs into a law, until he ſhould have time to receive an anſwer from the above province to letters he had ſent.—Mr. Dowdeſwell premiſed, that he ſhould reſerve himſelf for Monday, when he ſhould be explicit in his oppoſition to both the bills; yet, from only opening his intention, he was inſenſibly drawn into the following ſpeech:

After the part I have taken in the progreſs of theſe affairs, and the direct manner in which I have expreſſed myſelf on former occaſions, I ſhall have the leſs to trouble the Houſe with on this occaſion. The petition I have now brought up is, in the matter of its requeſt, ſo reaſonable, that I cannot perſuade myſelf the Houſe will reject it. I ſhou'd wiſh the affair might be ſeriouſly conſidered. What is the preſent ſtage of your progreſs? You are carrying through an act, that is to work a total change in the chartered conſtitution of a free country, in order to prevent riots, and an improper conduct in the mob of that country; —and leſt, in carrying that act into execution, you meet with a reſiſtance that you expect (and in that very expectation prove that they may reſiſt, without the imputation of an unexpected crime) you bring in another to regulate the trial of offenders, by which you deſtroy the trial by jury, and drag the people acroſs the Atlantic to give evidence in Weſtminſter-Hall;—Regulations, the flagrancy of which has been ſufficiently expoſed, and branded in the manner they deſerve. The Agent of the province, alarmed at ſo weighty a reſentment, and ſo cruel a puniſhment on the conſtitution and liberty of his country, for the evil actions of the ſcum of the people, preſents a petition to you. What is the purport of it?—Only to pray you to ſuſpend your judgment, until he can receive inſtructions from his conſtituents;—that is, he begs a whole country may not be condemned, without a ſingle perſon, authoriſed by it, to appear in its defence.

Now, Sir, I think the prayer of this petition ſo perfectly reaſonable, that it appears impoſſible to be rejected out of the Court of Inquiſition. It is no inquiry whether your meaſure is juſt or not. We may admit it to be, in our opinions, juſt, proper, and political, and yet aſſert the neceſſity of hearing the province, before you condemn it to a ſevere puniſhment. I will not ſay it is wrong to act thus—I ſay it is impoſſible—common juſtice—the feelings of mankind—condemn it.

Sir George Savil'e, Mr. Burke, Mr. T. Townſhend, &c. ſpoke ably on the ſame ſide of the queſtion.

To the arguments of the above Gentlemen, Lord North made the following reply:

I do not riſe with a deſign to attempt anſwering every objection that ingenuity can frame againſt the meaſure. The moſt ingenious man will never be able to ſketch a plan, however ſimple, to which objections may not be ſtarted. The only point at preſent before us is, ſhould we delay paſſing theſe acts, in order to hear what the town of Boſton can ſay in defence of themſelves—Is there or is there not propriety in ſuch delay? I reply, that it would be abſurd; the fact of their crimes is authenticated, we want no freſh proofs, no gentleman has expreſſed any doubts, we ſhould therefore wait to hear how they might exculpate themſelves (that is, the Council and Aſſembly) and lay the blame on the mob poſſibly. We ſhould ſuſpend our meaſures, to know what recompence they would make; we ſhould ſtop to hear their conceſſions; are the friends of theſe acts every moment to recall to the minds of their oppoſers, the ſentiments they were full of at the opening of the buſineſs? "Go to the bottom of the evil, or let it alone, no more paliatives." So, Sir, if the town of Boſton makes conceſſions and recompences, our buſineſs is done, and our purpoſe anſwered: Very far from it—theſe bills are not brought in for one or the other; they are to prevent ſuch horrid evils in future, to regulate the conſtitution on the plan of other colonies, that flouriſh under their conſtitution as much as Boſton with its anarchy, and to indemnify the legal executors of your decrees. View the affair in this light, and all your objections fall. Let the whole colony appear at your bar, and every argument they can uſe, every conceſſion they can make, will all be relative to the paſt, not the future. Theſe bills, Sir, have much more uſeful and more neceſſary deſtination, the prevention of future evils. Should we now delay the progreſs of this important buſineſs, in order to go back into our old ſyſtem of paliatives, under the pretence of hearing what arguments may be uſed in defence of the moſt atrocious actions?

The motion was alſo very ſtrongly oppoſed by Mr. Wedderburne, Mr. Dyſon, &c.

At half paſt ſix o'clock the queſtion was put, "That leave be given to bring up this petition." Upon which the Houſe divided, Ayes 32, Noes 95.

May 3. A private letter from Paris received by yeſterday's mail informs us, that when the poſt ſet out it was univerſally reported there, that a moſt terrible earthquake had happened at Naples, by which the greateſt part of that city was ruined, and many thouſand people periſhed.

Among other arguments yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, on the third reading of the bill for regulating the Civil Government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the following were urged againſt it, viz. That the want of proportion between the crime alledged againſt the town of Boſton, and the puniſhment by this bill inflicted was ridiculous; that nothing could be more abſurd than to alter, or rather deſtroy the conſtitution of a free government, becauſe a licentious rabble had been guilty of a riot; that the common cant obſervation of the new modelled government reſembling that of other colonies, was a very futile reaſon for overturning the mode, which had neceſſarily become ſacred and habitual to a numerous people, from a courſe of near 200 years; that ſuch an idea betrayed, in the cleareſt manner, the folly and ignorance of the fathers of theſe bills; that government, however, proceeding originally from accident, becauſe in ſuch a period rooted in the habits of the people, and from thence muſt be ſuppoſed to be a government of what Monteſquieu calls manners. *To change it, you muſt change the ideas of the people, or govern by force of arms; and then call your ſcheme by what name you pleaſe, it is a deſpotiſm. Who can, with any ſhadow of reaſon, ſuppoſe, that a long attention and habitual ſubmiſſion to the preſent form, which is favourable to freedom, has not begot an affection in the people? And yet theſe bills treat a numerous people, and a powerful one, with no more ceremony in this important point, than you would beſtow upon ſuch a Colony as the iſland of St. John. How can ſuch a conduct be called by any name but thoſe of folly, ignorance and preſumption?*

Mr. Dunning ſpoke for near two hours againſt the Boſton bills.

The Houſe was extremely full all day, and the gallery doors both top and bottom were locked.

May 2. By Letters from Berlin we learn that his Pruſſian Majeſty was ſeized with ſuch a violent fit of the gout in the night between the eleventh and twelfth ult. that the profeſſor of phyſic, Monſ. Mutzelin, was ſent for at one o'clock in the morning from Berlin to Potzdam, and that the King was in the utmoſt danger.

The Baltimore, Capt. White, with upwards of two hundred tranſports on board, bound to Maryland, is put into Milford.

May 5. A correſpondent ſincerely wiſhes that a correct liſt of the names of the principal incendiaries, who are at preſent ſupporting American roguery and rebellion, was laid before the public, that it might alſo be ſeen where the public indignation ought to be directed. (*Thus inſolently do theſe impudent miniſterial ſcoundrels write and ſpeak of the Americans!*)

May 6. Yeſterday the Earl of Dartmouth had a great Levee at his houſe in Charles Street, St. James's ſquare, at which all the agents for the colonies were preſent; and afterwards his Lordſhip had a conference with his Majeſty at St. James's

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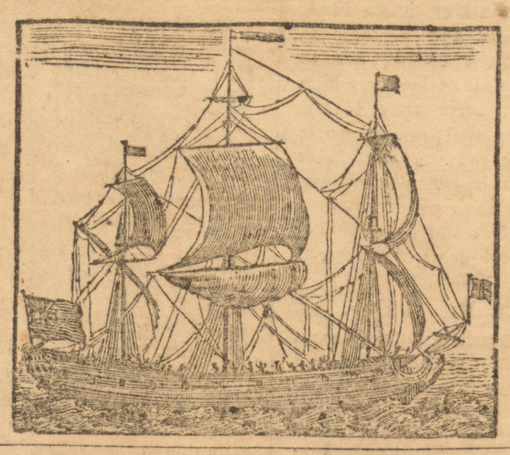

NUMBER IV.

A few POLITICAL REFLECTIONS, submitted to the consideration of the BRITISH COLONIES. *By a Citizen of* Philadelphia.

BRETHREN,

WHEN our dearest rights are at stake, and the happiness of future thousands is involved in the debates of the present day, to be supinely silent, were justly to merit the virtuous indignation of each son of liberty. Though the writer of these *Reflexions*, for reasons which he then, thought sufficient, brought them to a close in his last paper, yet fired with the grateful idea of serving his country, and holding up his hand, against the engines of oppression, he ventures with submissive deference to resume his pen: Nor shall the envenom'd shafts, of malicious insinuations, deter him from declaring to his countrymen, the sentiments of his heart. In the honesty of his intentions, he rests his defence; and shielded by the armour of a virtuous cause, he braves the deep barbed darts, of insidious attacks.

When impending ruin, awaits an ill judged step; and to retreat is worse than to advance, is it to be esteemed culpable, or strange, that the man of caution, and prudence, should move with deliberation, and pronounce with distrust?—With many such I have met: but yet have never dared to declare them disaffected to the cause, or traitors to their country. They know it is a dreadful game—their all is at stake; and *one false move* may bring on lasting confusion—These men of cautious foresight will tell you, that we ought carefully to avoid attempting, more than we can perfect; and the observation is undoubtedly just: But then it remains to be determined, what *are* those things, in which the danger lies; some of them will say, that the Colonies cannot subsist, without their annual imports from Great-Britain; therefore, if we should agree to a general non-importation, and the Parliament should resolutely hold out, we must sink in the conflict as soon as our stock in hand is exhausted, and be reduced to sue for peace on their own terms. Humiliating thought indeed!—But I trust, my Brethren, these fears are groundless.—Grant me but *one point*, and *that* by no means an *impracticable one*, to a resolute and virtuous people, and I think a *mode* may be struck out, which will enable us to stand the parliamentary siege, though *seven times longer than the siege of Troy*—The *point* I beg you to grant me is, *that you will content yourselves, with the absolute necessaries, for the mere support of the body;* and I cannot persuade myself to doubt the manly resolution of the Americans, in spurning at the idea of foreign luxuries, when set in competition with "*essential liberty.*"—Shall slavery, with all her direful train, be suffered to surround our dwellings, and imprison us, with chains, and bolts, of our own forging?—Shall the independant spirit of a free American, that would brave the fiercest enemy, sink prostrate at the unworthy feet of luxury, and surrender up our dearest rights, for the paultry pomp and pageantry, of unmanly tinsel.—How think ye, were your brave forefathers dressed, when with truly British souls, they withstood the storms of invading neighbours, and bared their brawny muscles to advance on the daring foe?—Did they wanton think you, in the flowery silks of Persia, and tarnish their growing glory, with embellished vests? Did the sparkling gems of India, or the shining glare of Peruvian ore, employ the emboldened minds of your martial ancestors?—No.—But we will not search deep, into the records of antiquity, for instances of stern manly virtue. I trust the true seeds of British honour, are implanted in the breast of every British son; and when called forth, by the enlivening rays, of the glorious sun of liberty, they will blossom with fragrance, and bear in abundance.—I call you then, my Brethren, I entreat you with ardor, to remove every obstruction, that impedes your road, and your childrens road, to the temple of happiness.

Let us, my Brethren, consider *what are the real and absolute necessaries of life.*—We shall find them presently reduced to the two simple points, of *provisions for the support of our natures*, and *coverings from the inclemencies of the weather*. The former an all gracious Providence, has amply and generously provided us; a provision for which my heart with reverential gratititude, bows at his Almighty throne, and thankfully accepts, for me and mine, my humble share; and may every depending soul, unite with me in humiliating wonder, and amazement, at the *merciful* continuation of his blessing, to a people, too much estranged from his ways. What do we stand in need of, which the various climes of this extensive continent, will not indulge? If the spices of India are withheld from our tables, perhaps we may experience in their stead, the fragrance of health. But to provide for the heats, and the colds, and the decency of dress, may require a more earnest attention.—Every necessary, for *shelter from the weather*, we have amongst ourselves; and the means of procuring every *necessary* implement, of labour and husbandry. Stone, clay, lime, timber, iron, oil and paints, abound in our land: We have also lead; and if we will content ourselves, with the simple idea, of *shelter from the weather*, the workmen we have amongst us, will effectually supply our wants. Glass for windows can be made amongst us; and if encouraged, will grow in quantity; and though we can't immediately be supplied with all we want, yet when our necessity, calls on our virtue for support, we shall find that *small rooms*, and *few* of them, will not be absolute sudden dissolution, to the soft framed Lady, or fine formed Beau.—Let us but take a view through the country, and we shall find many a healthy happy pair, surrounded by a numerous offspring, beneath the scanty roof, of one single room.—Let us look round the walls of their homely cot, and then when we return to our plenteous cities, we may cry with the Athenian Philosopher, "*how many things are* "*here, which I do not want.*"—But to return to the principal, and most important object, our clothes. Many parts of the continent, are so well adapted to the raising of flax, that it might become a staple article, and in others a little further to the southward, hemp might be improved to good advantage, on ground not naturally very rich: and cotton we know will come to good perfection in the Carolinas and Georgia; these when wrought up, will provide us very amply, with summer wear; for I assure you, Brethren, it is very possible, for the *fairest Lady, and finest Gentleman*, to *exist*, at least four months of the twelve, with these American productions, though *rough and coarse*. But the greatest difficulty, is to provide for the winter blasts, in our northern colonies. The wool raised on the continent, is yearly consumed amongst us: Therefore for the amount of woollens, formerly imported from England, we must now think of a substitute in America, if Parliament should hold out the siege, till our stores are exhausted, and our clothes are in rags; which some think they will certainly attempt.—In part to remedy this evil, it might be well, immediately to revive the resolution, formerly taken, to encrease the breed of our sheep, by preserving the lambs, to as great a number, as the farms can profitably support: though this I am sensible, will not furnish us a sufficient supply, for many years to come. The Neutrals formerly settled on our Commons, being reduced to great want, picked their old clothes to pieces, and new spun them up: An example not unworthy of imitation.

A full suit of clothes for a common siz'd man, will take about seven pounds of wool, and perhaps more for a woman; which I believe will require on an average, at least three sheep: Therefore if every farm consists of 5 persons, as some will be women, and some children, we may suppose it to require *fifteen sheep*, to supply the family in clothes; a number not very considerable, and yet perhaps more by one fourth, than our farms, one with another support; and then, as a considerable part of the inhabitants in each province, dwell in towns and villages, the number of sheep must still be further encreased, before *they* can be supplied: and after all, we have made no allowance, for stockings, or coverings to our beds, which articles alone, will at present consume all the wool on the continent. Thus we might be reduced at last, by an obstinate persevering Minister, to an absolute submission, if we had no other *resource*. A fear of this, I am persuaded, discourages many from joining heartily, in a non-importation agreement. But happily for us, we *have* that resource. A resource which *cannot* fail us, if our *pride* dont stand in the way.—What think you, my Brethren, of LEATHERN DOUBLETS—do you start at the thought with indignation, or will you sacrifice your fancy for gentility, to the saving of your country.—The Deer skins annually shipped from America, if immediately stopped exporting, will amount to a quantity, *sufficient to cloath the whole of our inhabitants*, by the time our stock of woollens is exhausted. I knew a labouring man who had a buckskin vest, which lasted him *seventeen* winters and is still in wear.—The Beau may keep up the sprightly buff, the farmer may tinge them russet grey, and the bench, the bar, and the pulpit may still put on the sable dye; nor would a Lady's skirts, be disgraced by the skin of a Doe—What nation think ye, would *dare* attempt enslaving, these men in *leathern jerkins?*—Firm, stout, and independant, they might defy the malice of their enemies, whilst their fields found them bread, and their woods wrought their clothes.—'Tis not a visionary scheme, it is both practicable and prudent; and if any ten gentlemen in this city, will order a full suit of buckskin, against the fall, the *Political Reflector* will heartily join the number.—I know they will be warm, and I am sure they will be strong; nor would I except stockings, I have had them made of Doe skin, dyed black, and much resembled silk. Should this scheme generally take place, our sheep might have time to encrease, and our stocks of English woollen might last the longer. The gain hereby to the continent would be immense; for if we suppose only one million of men, who wear a compleat suit of clothes each, there will be at least three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand yards of broadcloth consumed, which on an average, at eight shillings sterling per yard, amounts to one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling; and suppose our patriot suit, to last us only *seven years*, before we cast it off for our servants, there would be a saving in the exportation to Great-Britain, of ten millions five hundred thousand sterling: From which perhaps we ought to deduct, three millions five hundred thousand for the actual cost of the skins to the Indians; which would be a large allowance. Thus we should save *a million sterling a year* for the seven years, besides the cloathing of our servants a year or two more; for I wont suppose them all to be such good œconomists, as the labourer abovementioned. I beg, Brethren, you will consider this point well. The summer's sun now shines with all its force, and the scorching heats of a southern climate, almost annihilate the remembrance, of the shivering blasts of a northern wind, but *soon* they will be with you, and trust me, Brethren, you will find a buckskin suit, a *faithful friend*, in a winter's day. Then instantly let us agree, to stop the exportation of Deer skins; and encourage our skinners to fall to work.

Another subject I would beg leave to remark on. We are now on every hand preparing for a congress from the several colonies; and much will depend on the wisdom and unanimity of our councils: It is a sentiment that cannot be too much insisted on. Various are the conjectures of the *mode* which should be adopted by them, when met; all agree in the necessity of an earnest and spirited *address*, but many contend, that till the effect of the address is known, no other step should be taken. I must acknowledge though I esteem an address absolutely necessary, as a piece of decent and respectful decorum, and as a proof of our hearty disposition to renew our former union and good understanding, yet I dare not flatter myself with the expectation of much redress, from *that* only. If we deny their power, they may refuse us a hearing; nor indeed can they *consistently* listen to our claims, whilst the act remains in full force, by which they declare their "*right to bind us in all cases whatever:*" That act must be repealed, before they will consent to treat with us; and year after year may slide away in the negociation; therefore I conceive that our resolutions of withholding from them the benefit of our custom, should take place at some certain time, to be fixed at the *congress*. It will probably be *then* too late to stop the importation of this Fall's goods, but before the next Spring orders could be complied with, we might be certain of their *receiving* or *rejecting* our address. They may possibly at first treat our advances with contempt, but they will find it a serious business; and that we are customers not to be trifled with. They must at last be reduced to *treat* with us, and to *treat* with us on the footing of *friends*; friends who would wish to renew in their bosoms, the pleasing connexions which formerly subsisted; connexions which have contributed to make both them and us a great and happy people. Matters are now reduced to such a crisis, that it becomes absolutely necessary to form a *charter of connexion*. The repeated exertions of Parliamentary power, over one of our sister colonies, must justly alarm every province on the continent. If no bounds are to be prescribed to their *wills*, if penal laws are to be made from time to time, by a British Senate, for the punishment of past supposed offences, without even calling on the delinquents to make their defence, I contend that the vassals of an eastern Monarch, are *as free* and *as happy* as the subjects in America. But perhaps the eyes of England may be opened, and they will discover the *necessity* of giving us a *Bill of Rights*—if so—with whom shall they treat? is it probable they will enter into so important a negociation, with the Members of the ensuing congress? It is with submission, I declare my belief, that they will object to that body, as not being the legal representatives of the people.—For if Great-Britain were inclined to fix the terms of our future connexion, and should demand from the Members of the congress *their credentia's*, and whether they thought themselves fully empowered by the voice of the people, to settle the solemn boundaries of power, think you, my Brethren, they would venture on the arduous and mighty task.

It is sinning to be silent, where so much is depending; and the man who holds his peace, when the fate of nations is at stake, deserves neither the protection of civil government, nor the blessings of liberty.—I *cannot* be silent—I *must* declare that though the present congress, is a necessary step, and the mode of appointing it the only way left in our power, yet when we and our posterity, are to be bound by the line of the present day, if government at home should *now* call on us to *run that line*—I must contend, that the *men* to whom this solemn charge is committed, should receive the *full and united voice* of the continent. When once the boundaries are established, and the lasting way-marks of future ages, engrossed on the important parchment, it may not be easy to get them removed or erazed: Much then does it behove us, to set out *constitutionally*, and regularly on this grand design.

When an individual shall dare to step forth with his private opinion, and offer it to public notice, on affairs of the utmost moment to his country, much does he risque in the attempt. Whilst some will impute it to the busy promptness of impertinent zeal, *others* with suspicious anger, will charge on his guilty head, the barbarous designs of a mischievous incendiary.—Hard is the *middle* path to find. To preserve the due equilibrium of an *upright conscience*, and the desirable reputation of an *honest citizen*, requires both dexterity and virtue in a greater degree, than generally falls to our share. But let not the way faring man, hereby be dismayed; let him boldly discharge his conscious duty, and leave to the grand disposer of events, the reward of his labours.

If we sift into the motions of empires, and the wary results of deep held councils, we shall find the whole proceeds from *single sentiments of man by man*; shall then a fear of being singular in opinion suppress the rising thought and stifle a conception at its birth? Or shall we not rather proclaim with social toleration, "He that hath a dream, let him tell his dream." Then with respectful deference to my countrymen, I would beg leave to propose, that in the address to be presented to his Majesty by the congress— they should pray, that he would be pleased to give instructions to all his Governors on the continent, to give their assent to a law, to be presented them by the several Assemblies, for the appointing two, or more persons from each province to join in a great continental council, for the purpose of determining the grand subject of an *American Bill of Rights*; which grand council, should by the several bills, have full power given them, to proceed to London, and to enter upon the negociation with the legislature of Great-Britain; and when finally adjusted, be reciprocally binding on Great-Britain and the colonies. This would be a legal and firm contract; and as it would be determined on and agreed to, by men appointed by assemblies chosen by the people, no possible objection could arise on the part of the Americans.

The necessity of such a legal congress cannot be too much insisted on, and were every letter wrote home to our friends in England, to convey the sentiment, I know nothing more likely to affect it. The disturbances that have already arisen, and which must be expected still to arise, from time to time, *must* enforce the necessity of determining the point of power; *where* it is to lye, and *how far* it is to extend.

Every difference between the Colonies and England, will be grateful news to our natural enemies, and nothing can be more desirable by them, than an open quarrel. How far *French gold* may contribute to widen the breach, and spur up a reigning minister, to enlarge in his claims, may be difficult to unveil; but the history of courts, gives us too many fatal proofs, of the baseness of corruption to leave us without fear. If the present Ministry are from under the influence, we have no time to loose.

But to return—Some may probably conceive, that the members of the present congress, are vested with full powers, if the people of England were disposed to enter on the business; but we have already supposed they would not undertake it. The modes of appointing them have been so various, and in some cases through necessity so quickly determined on, that it is much to be doubted, whether a line *run by them*, would be esteemed by their constituents sufficiently authentic.

In the several interior concerns of our private policy, we carefully attend to the legal choice of men, who are to transact our affairs:—How much more essential then is it, to establish on its proper basis, so important a superstructure as is now to be reared. There never was a *treaty* since creation began, so extensive in its consequence, and so nice to discuss. 'Tis offensive, defensive, connected, independent, rivals and friends, the greater subordinate to the lesser, and yet all bound together by one common interest and affection. The men with whom we repose this awful power, should unite the *wisdom of sages* and the *virtue of saints*; and such I trust we have amongst us: Men who will hand down their names in American story, as the glorious directors of a vast and virtuous compact; men, on whom succeeding generations shall look back with wonder, and with grateful ardor for ages to come, hold their exalted characters in joyful remembrance.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER will meet with EMPLOYMENT for a considerable time, by applying to STEWART HERBERT, Printer, in Lancaster.

TO-MORROW,
At ONE o'clock in the afternoon, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a neat assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

LONDON, *May* 4.

The following is the Petition of several natives of America, resident in England, and which was presented to the House of Commons on Monday by Sir George Saville, against the two bills depending, relative to the Americans:

"THAT the petitioners are again constrained to complain to the House of two bills, which, if carried into execution, will be fatal to the rights, liberties, and peace of all America; and that the petitioners have already seen, with equal astonishment and grief, proceedings adopted against them, which, in violation of the first principles of justice and of the laws of the land, inflict the severest punishments, without hearing the accused: Upon the same principle of injustice, a bill is now brought in, which, under the profession of better regulating the government of the Massachusetts-Bay, is calculated to deprive a whole province, without any form of trial, of its chartered rights, solemnly secured to it by mutual compact between the crown and the people; the petitioners are well informed, that a charter so granted, was never before altered, or resumed, but upon a full and fair hearing; that therefore the present proceedings is totally unconstitutional, and sets an example which renders every charter in Great-Britain and America utterly insecure; the appointment and removal of the Judges at the pleasure of the Governor, with salaries payable by the crown, puts the property, liberty, and life of the subject, depending upon judicial integrity, in his power; the petitioners perceive a system of judicial tyranny deliberately at this day imposed upon them, which, from the bitter experience of its intolerable injuries, has been abolished in this country: Of the same unexampled and alarming nature is the bill, which, under the title of a more impartial administration of justice in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, empowers the Governor to withdraw offenders from justice in the said province, holding out to the soldiery an exemption from legal prosecution for murder, and, in effect, subjecting that colony to military execution; the petitioners intreat the House to consider what must be the consequence of sending troops, not really under the controul of the civil power, and unamenable to the law, among a people whom they have been industriously taught, by the incendiary arts of wicked men, to regard as deserving every species of insult and abuse; the insults and injuries of a lawless soldiery are such as no free people can long endure; and the petitioners apprehend, in the consequences of this bill, the horrid outrages of military oppression, followed by the desolation of civil commotions; the dispensing power which this bill intends to give to the Governor, advanced as he is already above the law, and not liable to any impeachment from the people he may oppress, must constitute him an absolute tyrant; that the petitioners would be utterly unworthy of the English ancestry which is their claim and pride, if they did not feel a virtuous indignation at the reproach of disaffection and rebellion, with which they have been cruelly aspersed; they can with confidence say, no imputation was ever less deserved; they appeal to the experience of a century, in which the glory, the honour, the prosperity of England, has been, in their estimation, their own; in which they have not only borne the burthen of provincial wars, but have shared with this country in the dangers and expences of every national war; their zeal for the service of the crown, and the defence of the general empire, has prompted them whenever it was required to vote supplies of men and money, to the utmost exertion of their abilities; the Journals of the House will bear witness to their extraordinary zeal and services during the last war, and that but a very short time before it was resolved here to take from them the right of giving and granting their own money; if disturbances have happened in the colonies, they intreat the House to consider the causes which have produced them, among a people hitherto remarkable for their loyalty to the crown, and affection for this kingdom; no history can shew, nor will human nature admit of, an instance of general discontent, but from a general sense of oppression; the petitioners conceived, that when they had acquired property under all the restraints this country thought necessary to impose upon their commerce, trade, and manufactures, that property was sacred and secure; they felt a very material difference between being restrained in the acquisition of property, and holding it, when acquired under those restraints, at the disposal of others; they understand subordination in the one, and slavery in the other; the petitioners wish they could possibly perceive any difference between the most abject slavery, and such entire subjection to a legislature, in the constitution of which they have not a single voice, nor the least influence, and in which no one is present on their behalf; they regard the giving their property, by their own consent alone, as the unalienable right of the subject and the last sacred bulwark of constitutional liberty; if they are wrong in this, they have been misled by the love of liberty, which is their dearest birthright, by the most solemn statutes, and the resolves of this House itself, declaratory of the inherent right of the subject, by the authority of all great constitutional writers, and by the uninterrupted practice of Ireland and America, who have ever voted their own supplies to the crown, all which combine to prove that the property of an English subject, being a freeman or a freeholder, cannot be taken from him but by his own consent; to deprive the colonies therefore of this right, is to reduce them to a state of vassalage, leaving them nothing they can call their own, nor capable of any acquisition but for the benefit of others; it is with infinite and inexpressible concern, that the petitioners see in these bills, and in the principles of them, a direct tendency to reduce their countrymen to the dreadful alternative of being totally enslaved, or compelled into a contest the most shocking and unnatural with the parent state, which has ever been the object of their veneration and their love; they intreat the House to consider, that the restraints which examples of such severity and injustice impose, are ever attended with the most dangerous hatred: In a distress of mind which cannot be described, the petitioners conjure the House not to convert that zeal and affection which have hitherto united every American hand and heart in the interests of England, into passions the most painful and pernicious; most earnestly they beseech the House, not to attempt reducing them to a state of slavery, which the English principles of liberty they inherit from their mother country will render worse than death; and therefore praying the House will not, by passing these bills, overwhelm them with affliction, and reduce their countrymen to the most abject state of misery and humiliation, or drive them to the last resources of despair."

NEW-YORK, *July* 21.

Committee-Chamber, July 19, 1774.

Proceedings of the Committee of Correspondence,

THE resolves proposed by this board to the inhabitants of this city, having been published and dispersed through the town several days previous to this meeting, and every person thereby furnished with an opportunity of considering them with due deliberation: And as only a small proportion of the citizens attended the meeting at the Coffee-House to signify their sense of the same, and the sentiments of the majority still remaining uncertain; therefore, to remove all doubts and uneasiness on that head, it is ordered that certain amendments be made to the said resolves, and that two or more persons be appointed in each ward to take the sense of the freeholders, freemen, and such others who *pay taxes*, respecting the said resolutions so amended; as also of the Delegates nominated by this Committee to attend the congress.—But in the mean time, although the said resolves cannot with certainty be said to correspond with the sentiments of the major part of the citizens, though in all probability they do, yet, as they contain *our* sentiments, it is further ordered, that they be immediately published as such; leaving those who may dissent from us, to declare their opinions in such other phrases or modes of expression, as they shall think proper.

First. *Resolved.* That his most sacred Majesty GEORGE the third, King of Great-Britain, is our liege, lawful and rightful Sovereign, and that it is our indisputable duty to the utmost of our power, by all constitutional means to maintain and support his crown and dignity. That it is our greatest happiness and glory to have been born British subjects; and, that we wish nothing more ardently than to live and die such. That we are one people connected by the strongest ties of affection, duty, and interest, and that we lament as the greatest misfortune, every occurrence which has the least tendency to alienate or disturb that mutual harmony and confidence, which, if properly cultivated, could not fail rendering the British empire the admiration and envy of all the world. That we therefore view with inexpressible concern and grief, some late acts of the British Parliament, claiming rights and exercising powers which we humbly conceive are replete with destruction, and may be attended with the most fatal consequences to the colonies and their parent state.

Second. *Resolved.* That all acts of the British Parliament imposing taxes on the colonies, are unjust and unconstitutional, and particularly that the act for blocking up the port of Boston is, in the highest degree arbitrary in its principles, oppressive in its operation, unparalleled in its rigour, indefinite in its exactions, and subversive of every idea of British liberty; and therefore justly to be abhorred and detested by all good men.

Third. *Resolved.* That the destruction of the tea at Boston was not the only motive for bringing such unexampled distress on that people, because the alternative of suffering it, or paying for the tea, had otherwise been left in their option; but we truly lament that the enforcing the right of taxation over the colonies seems to have been the main design of the said act of Parliament.

Fourth. *Resolved.* That vengeance separately directed, has a more dangerous tendency, and is more destructive of the liberties of America, than conjunctively; and that therefore it is the indispensible duty of all the colonies according to their different circumstances, to afford every reasonable assistance to a sister colony in distress; especially when that distress is evidently calculated to intimidate others from contributing what may be in their power, to procure the desired relief.

Fifth. *Resolved.* That the proposed congress of Delegates from the different colonies, to consult on the mode of procuring relief from our difficulties, is the most prudent measure that could have been devised at this alarming crisis.

Sixth. *Resolved.* That as the wisdom of the colonies will, in all probability, be collected at the proposed congress, it would be premature in any colony to anticipate their conduct, by resolving what ought to be done; but that it should be left to their joint councils, to determine on the mode which shall appear most salutary and effectual to answer the good purposes for which they are convened.

Seventh. *Resolved.* That nothing less than dire necessity can justify, or ought to induce the colonies to unite in any measure that might materially injure our brethren the manufacturers, traders and merchants in Great-Britain: But that the preservation of our inestimable rights and liberties, as enjoyed and exercised, and handed down to us by our ancestors, ought to supercede all other considerations; and that therefore we doubt not the cool, dispassionate people of England, whose friendship on former occasions we have experienced, will, on mature consideration not only applaud our motives, but co-operate with us in all constitutional measures, for carrying these our virtuous resolutions into execution, in order to obtain the desired and just redress of our grievances.

Eighth. *Resolved.* That if a non-importation agreement of goods from Great-Britain should be adopted by the Congress, it ought to be *very general* and *faithfully* adhered to; and that a non importation *partially* observed like the *last*, would answer no good purpose; but on the contrary, only serve to expose all the colonies to further injuries.

Ninth. *Resolved therefore.* That the Delegates to the congress, ought to be so chosen, or instructed, that they may "*be able not only to speak the sentiments, but to pledge themselves for the good conduct of the people of the colonies, they respectively represent.*"

Tenth. *Resolved.* That the tribute of our most grateful thanks, is justly due to all the friends of the colonies in Great-Britain, who are opposed to the severe measures now exerting against them; and particularly to those illustrious patriots who so ably distinguished themselves in both Houses of Parliament, in opposing laws, which at the same time that they subvert the liberties of America, have a manifest tendency to injure those of the mother country, and may eventually entirely overthrow their ONCE excellent constitution.

The following motion was made by Mr. Jay, and seconded by Mr. Laight,—That a Committee be appointed to take the distresses of the poor of the town of Boston, and ways and means for their relief, into consideration; and make their report with all convenient speed.——Ordered, that Mr. Alsop, Mr. Jay, Mr. Curtenius, Mr. Laight, Mr. Duyckink, and Mr. Delancey, be a Committee for that purpose. *By order of the Committee,*

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

On Monday the 11th instant died, very suddenly, of a bilious cholic, at his seat at Johnson-Hall, that universally beloved and valuable personage Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet. The services he performed for this country, during the last thirty seven years of his life, both in a civil and military capacity, are far beyond the abilities of a news-writer to do justice to, or for the pages of his paper to contain. In 1737 he came from Ireland, under the auspices of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, and lived many years in the Indians country, where he learned their language, and gained their affection by his great generosity and humanity. In 1755 he stood forth in the defence of this province, then in the most imminent danger from the rapid progress of the French arms, and with a force, consisting entirely of provincials, totally routed the army of Baron Dieskau; that victory proved highly acceptable to his Sovereign, who created him a Baronet; and he was rewarded by the Parliament of Great-Britain with a present of five thousands pounds sterling. In 1758 he, by an intimate acquaintance with the genius and temper of the Indiam tribes, who had been debauched by France, from the interest of Great-Britain, effected a reconciliation with 15 different nations of that people, which paved the way for the future success of our arms in Canada. In 1759 he defeated the French army, destined for the relief of Niagara, under M. D'Aubry, presently after which the garrison surrendered that important post to the besiegers. These glories were obtained by dint of innate courage and natural sagacity, without the help of a military education; and what remarkably enhances those endowments, is the circumstance of his having taken in both actions the commanders of the enemy. In 1760 he assisted at the taking of Montreal, and the conquest of the French empire in that part of the continent. Since which he has acted at the head of the Indian department, over whom he early acquired, and constantly maintained a surprizing ascendency, by the influence and authority of his justice, benevolence and integrity. In short, our gracious Sovereign never sustained a heavier loss, in the demise of any subject, than of Sir William Johnson, whose character was a combination of good qualities, and whose memory will be highly revered to the end of time.

We hear that Sir William Johnson, Bart. about three hours before his death, finished a negotiation with upwards of two hundred Indians, and dismissed them in perfect peace, after they had given him the strongest assurance of their good dispositions to the English nation. The Indians exhibited, on the occasion of Sir William Johnson's death, the most extraordinary shews of distress and sincere affliction that ever were before observed among that people.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 25.

At a PROVINCIAL MEETING *of* DEPUTIES *chosen by the several Counties in* Pennsylvania; *held at* Philadelphia, *July* 15, 1774, *and continued by adjournments from day to day.*

PRESENT,

For the city and county of PHILADELPHIA. Thomas Willing, John Dickinson, Peter Chevalier Edward-Pennington, Thomas Wharton, John Cox, Joseph Reed, Thomas Wharton, jun. Samuel Erwin, Thomas Fitzsimons, Doctor William Smith, Isaac Howell, Adam Hubley, George Schlosser, Samuel Miles, Thomas Mifflin, Christopher Ludwic, Joseph Moulder, Anthony Morris, jun. George Gray, John Nixon, Jacob Barge, Thomas Penrose, John M. Nesbit, Jonathan B. Smith, James Mease, Thomas Barclay, Benjamin Marshall, Samuel Howell, William Moulder, John Roberts, John Bayard, William Rush, and Charles Thompson.

BUCKS. John Kidd, Henry Wynkoop, Joseph Kirkbride, John Wilkinson, and James Wallace.

CHESTER, Francis Richardson, Elisha Price, John Hart, Anthony Waine, Hugh Lloyd, John Sellers, Francis Johnson, and Richard Reiley.

LANCASTER. George Ross, James Webb, Joseph Ferree, Matthias Slough, Emanuel Carpenter, William Atlee, Alexander Lowry, and Moses Erwin.

YORK. James Smith, Joseph Donaldson, and Thomas Hartley.

CUMBERLAND. James Wilson, Robert Magaw, and William Irvine.

BERKS. Edward Biddle, Daniel Broadhead, Jonathan Potts, Thomas Dundas, and Christopher Schultz.

NORTHAMPTON. William Edmunds, Peter Kechlein, John Okeley, and Jacob Arndt.

NORTHUMBERLAND. William Scull, and Samuel Hunter.

BEDFORD. George Woods.

WESTMORELAND. Robert Hannah, James Cavett.

THOMAS WILLING was chosen Chairman.

CHARLES THOMSON, Clerk.

Agreed that, in case of any difference in sentiment, the question be determited by the Deputies voting by counties.

The letters from Boston of the 13th of May were then read, and a short account given of the steps taken in consequence thereof, and the measures now pursuing in this and the neighbouring provinces; after which the following resolves were passed.—

Unan. I. THAT we acknowledge ourselves and the inhabitants of this province, liege subjects of his Majesty King George the third, to whom they and we owe and will bear true and faithful allegiance.

Unan. II. That as the idea of an unconstitutional independance on the parent state is utterly abhorrent to our principles, we view the unhappy differences between *Great-Britain* and the Colonies with the deepest distress and anxiety of mind, as fruitless to her, grievous to us, and destructive of the best interests of both.

Unan. III. That it is therefore our ardent desire, that our antient harmony with the mother-country should be restored, and a perpetual love and union subsist between us, on the principles of the constitution, and an interchange of good offices, without the least infraction of our mutual rights.

Unan. IV. That the inhabitants of these colonies are entitled to the same rights and liberties within these colonies, that the subjects born in *England* are entitled to within that realm.

Unan. V. That the power assumed by the Parliament of *Great-Britain* to bind the people of these colonies, by statutes, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER," is unconstitutional; and therefore the source of these unhappy differences.

Unan. VI. That the act of Parliament for shutting up the port of *Boston* is unconstitutional; oppressive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the *British* Colonies; and therefore, that we consider our brethren at *Boston* as suffering in the common cause of these colonies.

Unan. VII. That the bill for altering the administration of justice in certain criminal cases within the province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, if passed into an act of Parliament, will be as unconstitutional, oppressive and dangerous as the act abovementioned.

Unan. VIII. That the bill for changing the constitution of the province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, established by charter, and enjoyed since the grant of that charter, if passed into an act of Parliament, will be unconstitutional and dangerous in its consequences to the *American* Colonies.

Unan. IX. That there is an absolute necessity, that a congress of Deputies from the several colonies be immediately assembled, to consult together, and form a general plan of conduct to be observed by all the colonies, for the purposes of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress of our grievances, preventing future dissentions, firmly establishing our rights, and restoring harmony between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies on a constitutional foundation.

Unan. X. That, although a suspension of the commerce of this large trading province, with *Great-Britain*, would greatly distress multitudes of our industrious inhabitants, yet that sacrifice and a much greater we are ready to offer for the preservation of our liberties; but, in tenderness to the people of *Great-Britain*, as well as of this country, and in hopes that our just remonstrances will at length reach the ears of our gracious Sovereign, and be no longer treated with contempt by any of our fellow subjects in *England*, it is our earnest desire that the congress should first try the gentler mode of stating our grievances, and making a firm and decent claim of redress.

XI. *Resolved, by a great majority*, That yet notwithstanding, as an unanimity of councils and measures is indispensably necessary for the common welfare, if the congress shall judge agreements of non-importation and non-exportation expedient, the people of this province will join with the other principal and neighbouring colonies, in such an association of non-importation from and non-exportation to *Great-Britain*, as shall be agreed on at the congress.

XII. *Resolved, by a majority*, That if any proceedings of the Parliament, of which notice shall be received on this continent, before or at the general Congress, shall render it necessary in the opinion of that Congress, for the colonies to take farther steps than are mentioned in the eleventh resolve; in such case, the inhabitants of this province shall adopt such farther steps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

Unan. XIII. That the venders of merchandize of every kind within this province, ought not to take advantage of the resolves relating to non-importation in this province or elsewhere; but that they ought to sell their merchandize, which they now have or may hereafter import, at the same rates they have been accustomed to do within three months last past.

Unan. XIV. That the people of this province will break off all trade, commerce and dealing, and will have no trade, commerce or dealing of any kind with any colony on this continent, or with any city or town in such colony, or with any individual in any such colony, city or town, which shall refuse, decline or neglect to adopt and carry into execution, such general plan as shall be agreed to in Congress.

Unan. XV. That it is the duty of every member of this Committee to promote, as much as he can, the subscription set on foot in the several counties of this province, for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of *Boston*.

Unan. XVI. That this Committee give instructions on the present situation of public affairs to their representatives, who are to meet next week in Assembly, and request them to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a Congress of Deputies from the several colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct, for attaining the great and important ends mentioned in the ninth resolve.

That John Dickinson, Doctor William Smith, Joseph Reed, John Kidd, Elisha Price, William Atlee, James Smith, James Wilson, Daniel Broadhead, John Okely, and William Scull, be appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of instructions.

The COMMITTEE *above named having brought in a draught of* INSTRUCTIONS, *the same were debated and amended, and being agreed to, were ordered to be signed by the Chairman.—On the 21st the* COMMITTEE *in a body waited on the* ASSEMBLY, *then sitting, and presented the same.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE dissentions between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies on this continent, commencing about ten years ago, since continually encreasing, and at length grown to such an excess as to involve the latter in deep distress and danger, have excited the good people of this province to take into their serious consideration the present situation of public affairs.

The inhabitants of the several counties qualified to vote at elections, being assembled on due notice, have appointed us their Deputies; and in consequence thereof, we being in Provincial Committee met, esteem it our indispensible duty, in pursuance

of the truſt repoſed in us, to give you ſuch inſtructions, as, at this important period, appear to us to be proper.

We, ſpeaking in their names and our own, acknowledge ourſelves liege ſubjects of his Majeſty King *George* the third, to whom "we will be "faithful and bear true allegiance."

Our judgments and affections attach us, with inviolable loyalty, to his Majeſty's perſon, family and government.

We acknowledge the prerogatives of the ſovereign, among which are included the great powers of making peace and war, treaties, leagues and alliances *binding us*—of appointing all officers, except in caſes where other proviſion is made, by grants from the Crown, or laws approved by the Crown—of confirming or anulling every act of our Aſſembly within the allowed time—and of hearing and determining finally, in council, appeals from our courts of juſtice. "The prerogatives are limited," *as a learned judge obſerves, "by bounds ſo certain and notorious, that it is impoſſible to exceed them, without the conſent of the people on the one hand, or without, on the other, a violation of that *original contract*, which, in all ſtates impliedly, and in ours moſt expreſsly, ſubſiſts between the Prince and Subject.—For theſe prerogatives are veſted in the Crown *for the ſupport of ſociety*, and do not intrench any farther on our *natural* liberties, than is expedient for the maintenance of our *civil*."

But it is our misfortune, that we are compelled loudly to call your attention to the conſideration of another power, totally different in kind—limited, as it is alledged, by no "bounds," and § "wearing a moſt dreadful aſpect" with regard to *America*. We mean the power claimed by Parliament, of right to bind the people of theſe colonies by ſtatutes, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER"—a power, as we *are not*, and, from local circumſtances, *cannot* be repreſented there, utterly ſubverſive of our natural and civil liberties—paſt events and reaſon convincing us, that there never exiſted, and never can exiſt, a ſtate *thus* ſubordinate to another, and yet retaining the ſlighteſt portion of freedom or happineſs.

The import of the words above quoted needs no deſcant; for the wit of man, as we apprehend, cannot poſſibly form a more clear, conciſe, and comprehenſive *definition* and *ſentence* of ſlavery, than theſe expreſſions contain.

This power claimed by *Great-Britain*, and the late attempts to exerciſe it over theſe Colonies, preſent to our view two events, one of which muſt *inevitably* take place, if ſhe ſhall continue to inſiſt on her pretenſions. Either, the Coloniſts will ſink from the rank of freemen into the claſs of ſlaves, overwhelmed with all the miſeries and vices, proved by the hiſtory of mankind to be inſeparably annexed to that deplorable condition: Or, if they have ſenſe and virtue enough to exert themſelves in ſtriving to avoid this perdition, they muſt be involved in an oppoſition dreadful even in contemplation.

Honor, *juſtice*, and *humanity* call upon us to hold, and to tranſmit to our poſterity, that liberty, which we received from our anceſtors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children: But it is our duty, to leave liberty to them. No infamy, iniquity, or cruelty, can exceed our own, if we, born and educated in a country of freedom, entitled to its bleſſings, and knowing their value, puſillanimouſly deſerting the poſt aſſigned us by divine Providence, ſurrender ſucceeding generations to a condition of wretchedneſs, from which no human efforts, in all probability, will be ſufficient to extricate them; the experience of all ſtates mournfully demonſtrating to us, that when arbitrary power has been eſtabliſhed over them, even the wiſeſt and braveſt nations, that ever flouriſhed, have, in a few years, degenerated into abject and wretched vaſſals.

So alarming are the meaſures already taken for laying the foundations of a deſpotic authority of *Great-Britain* over us, and with ſuch artful and inceſſant vigilance is the plan proſecuted, that unleſs the preſent generation can interrupt the work, *while it is going forward*, can it be imagined, that our children, debilitated by our imprudence and ſupineneſs, will be able to overthrow it, *when compleated*? Populous and powerful as theſe Colonies may grow, they will ſtill find arbitrary domination not only ſtrengthening with their ſtrength, but exceeding, in the ſwiftneſs of its progreſſion, as it ever has done, all the artleſs advantages, that can accrue to the *governed*. *Theſe* advance with a regularity, which the divine author of our exiſtence has impreſſed on the *laudable* purſuits of his creatures: But deſpotiſm, unchecked and unbounded by *any laws*—never ſatisfied with what has been done, while any thing remains to be done, for the accompliſhment of its purpoſes—confiding, and capable of confiding, only *in the annihilation of all oppoſition*—holds its courſe with ſuch unabating and deſtructive rapidity, that the world has become its prey, and at this day, *Great-Britain* and her dominions excepted, there is ſcarce a ſpot on the globe inhabited by civilized nations, where the veſtiges of freedom are to be obſerved.

To us therefore it appears, at this alarming period, our duty to God, to our country, to ourſelves, and to our poſterity, to exert our utmoſt ability, in promoting and eſtabliſhing harmony between *Great-Britain* and theſe Colonies, ON A CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATION.

For attaining this great and deſirable end, we requeſt you to appoint a proper number of perſons to attend a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies, appointed, or to be appointed, by the Repreſentatives of the people of the Colonies reſpectively in aſſembly, or convention, or by Delegates choſen by the counties generally in the reſpective colonies and met in Provincial Committee, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be generally agreed on: and that the Deputies from this province may be induced and encouraged to concur in ſuch meaſures, as may be deviſed for the common welfare, we think it proper, particularly to inform you, how far, we apprehend, they will be ſupported in their conduct by their Conſtituents.

* 1 *Blackſtone* 237. § *Ibid.* 270.

The aſſumed parliamentary power of internal legiſlation, and the power of regulating trade, as of late exerciſed, and deſigned to be exerciſed, we are thoroughly convinced, will prove unfailing and plentiful ſources of diſſentions to our Mother Country and theſe Colonies, unleſs ſome expedients can be adopted to render her ſecure of receiving from us every emolument, that can in juſtice and reaſon be expected, and us ſecure in our lives, liberties, properties, and an equitable ſhare of commerce.

Mournfully revolving in our minds the calamities, that, ariſing from theſe diſſentions, will moſt probably fall on us or our children, we will now lay before you the particular points we requeſt of you to procure, if poſſible, to be finally decided: and the meaſures that appear to us moſt likely to produce ſuch a deſirable period of our diſtreſſes and dangers. We therefore deſire of you—

FIRST—that the Deputies, you appoint, may be inſtructed by you ſtrenuouſly to exert themſelves, at the enſuing Congreſs, to obtain a renunciation, on the part of *Great-Britain*, of all powers under the ſtatute of the 35 Henry the 8th, chapter the 2d.—Of all powers of internal legiſlation—of impoſing taxes or duties internal or external—and of regulating trade, except with reſpect to any new articles of commerce, which the Colonies may hereafter raiſe, as ſilk, wine, &c. reſerving a right to carry theſe from one colony to another—a repeal of all ſtatutes for quartering troops in the Colonies, or ſubjecting them to any expence on account of ſuch troops—of all ſtatutes impoſing duties to be paid in the Colonies, that were paſſed at the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, or before this time; which ever period ſhall be judged moſt adviſeable—of the ſtatutes giving the Courts of Admiralty in the Colonies greater power than Courts of Admiralty have in England—of the ſtatutes of the 5th of *George* the 2d, chapter the 22d, and of the 23d of George the 2d, chapter the 29th—of the ſtatute for ſhutting up the port of Boſton—and of every other ſtatute particularly affecting the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament.

In caſe of obtaining theſe terms, it is our opinion, that it will be reaſonable for the colonies to engage their obedience to the acts of Parliament, commonly called the acts of navigation, and to every other act of Parliament declared to have force, at this time, in theſe Colonies, other than thoſe above-mentioned, and to confirm ſuch ſtatutes by acts of the ſeveral aſſemblies. It is alſo our opinion, that taking example from our Mother Country, in aboliſhing the "Courts of Wards and Liveries, Tenures in capite, and by Knights ſervice and purveyance," it will be reaſonable for the Colonies, in caſe of obtaining the terms before mentioned, to ſettle a certain annual revenue on his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſubject to the controul of Parliament, and to ſatisfy all damages done to the *Eaſt-India* Company.

This our idea of ſettling a revenue, ariſes from a ſenſe of duty to our Sovereign, and of eſteem for our Mother Country. We know and have felt the benefits of a ſubordinate connexion with her. We neither are ſo ſtupid as to be ignorant of them, nor ſo unjuſt as to deny them. We have alſo experienced the pleaſures of gratitude and love, as well as advantages from that connexion. The impreſſions are not yet eraſed. We conſider her circumſtances with tender concern. We have not been wanting, when conſtitutionally called upon, to aſſiſt her to the utmoſt of our abilities; inſomuch that ſhe has judged it reaſonable to make us recompences for our overſtrained exertions: And we now think we ought to contribute more than we do, to the alleviation of her burthens.

Whatever may be ſaid of theſe propoſals on either ſide of the *Atlantic*, this is not a time, either for timidity or raſhneſs. We perfectly know, that the great cauſe now agitated, is to be conducted to a happy concluſion, only by that well tempered compoſition of Counſels, which firmneſs, prudence, loyalty to our Sovereign, reſpect to our Parent State, and affection to our native country, united muſt form.

By ſuch a compact, *Great-Britain* will ſecure every benefit that the Parliamentary wiſdom of ages has thought proper to attach to her. *From her alone* we ſhall continue to receive manufactures. *To her alone* we ſhall continue to carry the *vaſt multitude of enumerated articles* of commerce, the exportation of which her policy has thought fit to *confine to herſelf*. *With ſuch parts of the world only*, as ſhe has appointed us to deal, we ſhall continue to deal; and *ſuch commodities only*, as ſhe has permitted us to bring from them, we ſhall continue to bring. The *executive* and *controuling* powers of the Crown will retain their preſent full force and operation. We ſhall contentedly labour for her as affectionate *friends*, in time of tranquility; and chearfully ſpend for her, as dutiful *children*, our treaſure and our blood, in time of war. She will receive a *certain income* from us, without the trouble or expence of collecting it—without being conſtantly diſturbed by complaints of grievances, which ſhe cannot juſtify and will not redreſs. In caſe of war, or any emergency of diſtreſs to her, we ſhall alſo be ready and willing to contribute all aids within our power: And we ſolemnly declare, that on ſuch occaſions, if we or our poſterity ſhall refuſe, neglect, or decline thus to contribute, it will be a mean and manifeſt violation of a plain duty, and a weak and wicked deſertion of the true intereſts of this province, which ever have been and muſt be bound up in the proſperity of our Mother Country. Our union, founded on mutual compacts and mutual benefits, will be indiſſoluble, at leaſt more firm, than an union perpetually diſturbed by diſputed rights, and retorted injuries.

SECONDLY. If all the terms above-mentioned cannot be obtained, it is our opinion, that the meaſures adopted by the Congreſs for our relief ſhould *never* be *relinquiſhed* or *intermitted*, until *thoſe* relating to the troops,—internal legiſlation,—impoſition of taxes or duties hereafter,—the 35th of Henry the 8th. Chapter the 2d.—the extenſion of Admiralty Courts—the port of *Boſton* and the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* are obtained. Every modification or qualification of *theſe* points, in our judgment, ſhould be inadmiſſible. To obtain them, we think it may be prudent to ſettle ſome revenue as above-mentioned, and to ſatisfy the *Eaſt-India* Company.

THIRDLY. If neither of theſe plans ſhould be agreed to, in Congreſs, but ſome other of a ſimilar nature ſhall be framed, though on the terms of a revenue, and ſatisfaction to the *Eaſt India* Company, and though it ſhall be agreed by the Congreſs to admit no modification or qualification in the terms they ſhall inſiſt on, we deſire your Deputies may be inſtructed to concur with the other Deputies in it; and we will accede to, and carry it into execution as far as we can.

FOURTHLY. As to the regulation of trade—we are of opinion, that by making ſome few amendments, the commerce of the colonies might be ſettled on a firm eſtabliſhment, advantageous to Great-Britain and them, requiring and ſubject to no future alterations, without mutual conſent. We deſire to have this point conſidered by the Congreſs; and ſuch meaſures taken, as they may judge proper.

In order to obtain redreſs of our common grievances, we obſerve a general inclination among the Colonies of entering into agreements of non-importation and non-exportation. We are fully convinced that ſuch agreements would with-hold very large ſupplies from *Great-Britain*, and no words can deſcribe our contempt and abhorrence of thoſe Coloniſts, if any ſuch there are, who, from a ſordid and ill-judged attachment to their own immediate profit, would purſue that, to the injury of their country, in this great ſtruggle for all the bleſſings of liberty. It would appear to us a moſt waſteful frugality, that would loſe every important poſſeſſion by too ſtrict an attention to ſmall things, and loſe alſo even theſe at the laſt. For our part, we will chearfully make any ſacrifice, when neceſſary, to preſerve the freedom of our country. But other conſiderations have weight with us. We wiſh every mark of reſpect to be paid to his Majeſty's adminiſtration. We have been taught from our youth to entertain tender and brotherly affections for our fellow ſubjects at home. The interruption of our commerce muſt diſtreſs great numbers of them. This we earneſtly deſire to avoid. We therefore requeſt, that the Deputies you ſhall appoint may be inſtructed to exert themſelves, at the congreſs, to induce the members of it, to conſent to make a full and preciſe ſtate of grievances and a decent yet firm claim of redreſs, and to wait the event, before any other ſtep is taken. It is our opinion, that perſons ſhould be appointed and ſent home to preſent this ſtate and claim, at the court of *Great-Britain*.

If the Congreſs ſhall chuſe to form agreements of non-importation and non-exportation immediately, we deſire the Deputies from this province will endeavour to have them ſo formed as to be binding upon all, and that they may be PERMANENT, ſhould the public intereſt require it. They cannot be *efficacious*, unleſs they can be *permanent*; and it appears to us that there will be a danger of their being infringed, if they are not formed with great caution and deliberation. We have determined in the preſent ſituation of public affairs to conſent to a ſtoppage of our commerce with *Great-Britain* only; but in caſe any proceedings of the Parliament, of which notice ſhall be received on this continent, before or at the Congreſs, ſhall render it neceſſary, in the opinion of the Congreſs to take further ſteps, the inhabitants of this province, will adopt ſuch ſteps, and do all in their power to carry them into execution.

This extenſive power we commit to the Congreſs, for the ſake of preſerving that unanimity of counſel and conduct, that alone can work out the ſalvation of theſe Colonies, with a ſtrong hope and truſt that they will not draw this province into any meaſures judged by us, who muſt be better acquainted with its ſtate than ſtrangers, highly inexpedient. Of this kind, we know any other ſtoppage of trade, but of that with *Great-Britain* will be. Even this ſtep we ſhould be extremely afflicted to ſee taken by the Congreſs, before the other mode above pointed out is tried. But ſhould it be taken, we apprehend, that a plan of reſtrictions may be ſo framed, agreeable to the reſpective circumſtances of the ſeveral colonies, as to render *Great-Britain* ſenſible of the imprudence of her Counſels, and yet leave them a neceſſary commerce. And here it may not be improper to take notice, that if redreſs of our grievances cannot be wholly obtained, the extent or continuance of our reſtrictions may, in ſome ſort, be proportioned to the rights we are contending for, and the degree of relief afforded us; This mode will render our *oppoſition* as *perpetual* as our *oppreſſion*, and will be A CONTINUAL CLAIM AND ASSERTION OF OUR RIGHTS. We cannot expreſs the anxiety, with which we wiſh the conſideration of theſe points to be recommended to you. We are perſuaded, that if theſe colonies fail of unanimity or prudence in forming their reſolutions, or of fidelity in obſerving them, the oppoſition by non-importation and non-exportation agreements will be ineffectual; and then we ſhall have only the alternative of a more dangerous contention, or of a tame ſubmiſſion.

Upon the whole, we ſhall repoſe the higheſt confidence in the wiſdom and integrity of the enſuing Congreſs: And though we have, for the ſatisfaction of the good people of this province, who have choſen us for this expreſs purpoſe, offered to you ſuch inſtructions, as have appeared expedient to us, yet it is not our meaning, that by theſe or by any you may think proper to give them, the Deputies appointed by you ſhould be reſtrained from agreeing to any meaſures, that ſhall be approved by the Congreſs. We ſhould be glad the Deputies choſen by you could, by their influence, procure our opinions hereby communicated to you to be as nearly adhered to, as may be poſſible: But to avoid difficulties, we deſire that they may be inſtructed by you, to agree to any meaſures that ſhall be approved by the Congreſs; the inhabitants of this province having reſolved to adopt and carry them into execution. —Laſtly—We deſire the deputies from this province, may endeavour to procure an adjournment of the Congreſs, to ſuch a day as they ſhall judge proper, and the appointment of a ſtanding Committee.

Agreed, that John Dickinſon, Joſeph Read, and Charles Thomſon, be a Committee to write to the neighbouring Colonies, and communicate to them the reſolves and inſtructions.

Agreed, that the Committee for the city and county of Philadelphia, or any fifteen of them, be a Committee of Correſpondence for the general Committee of this province.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Clk. of the Com.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Johnſon Hall to his friend in Philadelphia, dated July 15.

"On Monday the 11th inſt. this country received a very ſevere blow by the death of Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, a loſs that I ſee no way of repairing; he had been unwell ſome days, but we were all in hopes not any way dangerous; he was up early the morning of the day he died, did a great deal of buſineſs with the ſix nation Indians, and was juſt finiſhing a treaty with them, in order if poſſible, to put a ſtop to the war that ſeems ſo very imprudently to have taken place on the Ohio. As you know the importance and conſequence of this uncommonly great and good man, I ſhall not make any obſervation on the conſequences his death may occaſion, nor indeed am I in a ſituation to do it, being overwhelmed with ſorrow and diſtreſs at this unfortunate event.

"We are informed Sir William has had time to ſettle his affairs, and to make a Will ſometime before this ſudden event."

Extract of a letter from a gentlemrn in London to his friend in Boſton, dated April 29, 1774.

"Thirteen different letters are ſent to ſuch men as adminiſtration thinks will accept of preſents and favours, with addreſſes for each man to do his utmoſt to influence and cajole the ignorant, to deceive and miſlead the wiſe—Money is ſent to ſome one Printer in each colony to be faithful to their intereſt; uſe your beſt endeavours to find them out and expoſe them; watch your News-Papers and be prudent, do not be raſh in any thing; be firm and ſteady.

Yeſterday forenoon departed this life ſuddenly, in the 30th year of his age, Mr. ROBERT GLENN, of this city, merchant.—At 8 o'clock this morning his remains will be carried from the houſe of Mr. John M. Neſbitt, and interred in the Preſbyterian Church burying-ground, in Pine-ſtreet—This Gentleman was juſtly eſteemed for his integrity, ſincerity, benevolence, and every ſocial virtue, which makes his death much regretted by his numerous friends.

††† The Committee will meet this afternoon, at four o'clock preciſely, at the Carpenters-Hall; at which time and place, every member is earneſtly deſired to give a punctual attendance.

*** *Several Pieces, New Advertiſements, &c. muſt be omitted till our next for want of room.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Snow Charlotte, W. Gafney, Waterford.
Ship Pennſylvania Packet, P. Oſburn, Ferrol.
Sch. Eunice, R. Leech, St. Lucia.
Ship Jenny, A. M'Ilvain, Liſbon.
Brig Three Brothers, D. Turell, Dominica.
Brig Suſanna, W. Bradford, Anguilla.
Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St Kitts.
Brig Charlotte, S. Carſon, Liſbon.
Sch. Polly, R. Inkſon, St. Vincent.
Sch. Polly, C. Babbidge, Hiſpaniola.
Sloop Quaker, B. Tucker, Ditto.
Sloop Betſy, S. Williams, Ditto.
Brig Suſanna, W. Nichols, Montſerrat.
Sloop Dove, J. Beach, St. Euſtatia.
Sch. Molly and Fanny, J. Cox, Montſerrat.
Ship Rebecca, L. Albro, Barcelona.
Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados.
Brig Rebecca, T. Shields, Newfoundland.
Sloop Three Brothers, A. Miles, North-Carolina.
Schooner Sally, J. White, North-Carolina.
Sloop Potowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland.
Ship Minerva, C. Lindſay, N. Caſtle on Del.
Sloop Proſperous Polly, J. Mann, North-Carolina.
Schooner Wray Gally, G. Wray, Virginia.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Sloop Lively, A. Lowell, Piſcataqua.
Sloop Sally, J. Thompſon, New-Providence.
Schooner Supply, Z. Jones, Piſcataqua.
Sloop Polly, W. Furnell, Piſcataqua.
Schooner John, E. Howell, North-Carolina.
Schooner Hetty, A. Dyar, Georgia.
Schooner Polly, W. Newton, New-Providence.
Schooner Two Brothers, T. Ellis, N. Providence.

OUTWARDS.

Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland.
Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Brig Ann, T. Forſter, Dominica.
Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbadoes.

CLEARED.

Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Liſbon.
Sloop Bold Defiance, J. Muſſon, Tortola.
Ship Friendſhip, T. Jann, Cork.
Schooner Polly, R. Schoolfield, Lewes-Town.
Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantuckett.
Sloop Friendſhip, A. Adderly, New-Providence.
Schooner Sally, J. White, North-Carolina.
Sloop Proſperous Polly, J. Mann, North-Carolina.
Brig Polly, J. M'Faden, Tortola.
Ship London Packet, J. Cooke, London.
Sloop Philad. Packet, J. Freeman, North-Carolina.
Sloop N. Carolina Packet, J. Warden, Jamaica.
Schooner Eunice, R. Leech, Salem, New England.
Schooner Proſperity, R. French, Maryland.
Brig Suſanna, W. Bradford, New Providence.
Schooner Thames, T. Leeds, Hiſpaniola.

THE VOTES of the *Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives* of this Province, from Monday the 18th to Saturday the 23d of this inſt. will be publiſhed on *Wedneſday* next, by HENRY MILLER, at his Printing-Office in Race-ſtreet, oppoſite Moravian-Alley.

FOR NEWFOUNDLAND,

THE SNOW CHARLOTTE, WILLIAM GAFNEY, MASTER;

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, who have to diſpoſe of, the times of a number of likely SERVANTS, the women moſtly young, and the men chiefly tradeſmen, on board the veſſel, juſt arrived from Waterford, now lying off the Draw-bridge.

N. B. Fine bottled PORTER, in caſks, ſix dozen each, juſt imported per the John, Capt. Aſhmead, to be ſold by Joſhua Fiſher and Sons.

To Governor HUTCHINSON,

SIR,

GUARDED as you may imagine yourself from the reproaches of an injured country, you will find, if this letter reaches you, that America is not destitute of sons, who, untainted by your principles, indignantly blush at your crimes. It is a small satisfaction for the miseries you have brought upon us to call you to a short retrospect of your life. If ambition has not rendered you callous, with what remorse must you look back to the time, when, in the full enjoyment of the esteem and affection of your country, you trod uncorrupted in the paths of virtue! The cries of the widow and the orphan—the curses of the poor—the execrations of a people did not then disturb your rest. Honored with the grateful applause of thousands, you might have sailed down the stream of life, without one angry cloud to shade the splendor of your setting sun: But how have you deformed the prospect! The confidence of your fellow citizens put it in your power to betray them to slavery and ruin—you seized the opportunity, and proud of a triumph over the rights which the honesty of your forefathers deemed sacred, you have dared to advise an ABRIDGMENT OF THE LIBERTIES OF YOUR COUNTRY. If success in destruction can afford you satisfaction, behold the wretches you have made, and enjoy a pleasure congenial to your soul.

The crimes with which I charge you are so attrocious in their nature, and so dangerous in their execution, that posterity will scarcely believe they were committed. Even those of the present day, who do not immediately suffer by your iniquities, will be apt to suspect my colouring, and suppose I have drawn your picture from imagination. But it is no less true than astonishing, that the foundations of the constitution of this country were destroyed—that a military government was introduced—and that the people were reduced to poverty and slavery by the machinations of a man who had filled the inferior offices of government with probity—of a man, whom extensive knowledge deprives of the poor excuse of ignorance—of a man, whose mistaken fellow citizens generously gave him credit for every virtue, of which he possessed only the appearance—of a man nurtured in the lap of liberty—of an AMERICAN! Other despots have, like you, ruined the countries over which they presided; but few, like you, were indebted to those countries for their very existence, and every other ability to destroy them. We have yet however to thank heaven, that although America has given birth to such a monster, she refused him any asylum when he had compleated his crimes and her ruin.

In what corner of the world will guilt like yours find rest? You may fly, Sir, as far as you can—you may hide your devoted head where even the name of your native country is unknown, or where her sufferings are despised: But you cannot elude, you cannot silence the monitor, which Heaven, in mercy to mankind, has placed in the bosom of every wretch, however hardened in guilt. The horror of your soul will deform your brow, and like the stigma of another CAIN mark you as the miserable outcast of humanity and virtue. Amidst the venal applauses of your dependants—amidst the splendor of a court—amidst the approving smiles of a Minister—amidst the favours of your Sovereign—while perhaps you are kneeling to kiss the hand, which you, and servants like you, have aimed to crimson with the blood of ten thousand loyal subjects, conscience will thunder in your ears—AMERICA!—That single word will "put all the pomp to flight." Pale, trembling, and appalled with conscious guilt, you will then find how inadequate every external object is to the satisfaction of having used the generous confidence of an unsuspecting people—not to deprive them of their birthrights—but to secure them in the enjoyment of the common blessings of humanity.

Retire, Sir, if you dare converse with yourself, and leave it to younger men to compleat, or to honester men to prevent the destruction you have so successfully begun. You may yet have leisure for repentance: But you must not lose time—*the British nation will not long be deceived*—the violated rights of mankind must be attoned for—the public justice of your country will demand a sacrifice, and you will be the victim, if despair does not deprive succeeding traitors of the benefit of your example on the scaffold. You have been heaping up wrath against the day of retribution, and I trust not an atom of your hoard will be lost, lest your punishment should not be as signal as your guilt.

MARCUS BRUTUS.

June 22, 1774.

Wrote on the PLAIN DEALER'S *attack on the* POLITICAL REFLECTOR.

THIS man's a Plain *Dealer*, and means no deceit,
So honest a mortal sure *never* can cheat;
He *mixes* and *shuffles*—like gamesters at put,
But wisely resigns it, to others to *cut*.——

To his Excellency General GAGE, *Governor of the colony of the* MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

SIR,

THE trust reposed in you is of the most *sacred* and *important* nature. You are appointed, at a very critical time, to the government of a *wise* and *discerning* people, in their descent *British*,—inheriting the *virtues* of their *ancestors*,—in their temper *grave* and *generous*,—acquainted with our *constitution*, its laws, settlements, dependences, and interests,—always *faithful* to the *Crown*, when consistent with their duty to their *country*,—*religious* to a degree of enthusiasm,—easy in their *fortunes*,—*lovers* of mankind,—more careful to *preserve* than to *aggrandize* themselves,—making *virtue* the foundation of their *friendship*, and *merit* the title to their *favour*,—preservers of the *freedom* of others, as well as of their own,—*moderate* in their *pleasures*,—*watchful* over the conduct of their *rulers*,—not *servile*, nor *imperious*,—*keen* in their *resentments*,—of *tried*, *approved courage*, and *bold* in the glorious cause of *liberty*. You are appointed to this department at a period, when a *subtle*, *high-spirited* and *tyrannic Administration* hath promulgated a despotic and bloody code of laws for the government of the *British* Colonies in America. It is your province to see those laws executed in a populous, *martial*, and loyal Colony, singled out the first victim of *Parliamentary vengeance*. You *may be* a soldier of courage, undismayed amidst the greatest dangers, of an invention fruitful in resources, and of a military genius equal to the *Duke of Alva**, the favourite of Philip the Second, King of Spain. For these reasons you may be deemed a proper instrument in the hand of tyranny, to enslave a colony of Freemen. But your *situation* is as *delicate* and *hazardous* as the *duties* incumbent on you are *weighty* and *arduous*.

Retire therefore, from the hurry of the day, and the bustle of life! Recollect yourself! Consider you are not at the head of a servile camp! You now preside over *men*, *Englishmen*, who were born *free*, and are resolved *to die free*. The *military œconomy* is as different from the *political*, as *slavery* is from *liberty*. Arbitrary decrees, dictated by an imperious General, from the cannon's mouth, must be obeyed by the enlisted soldier, or death ensues. The Commander's *will* is his *law*. He who is honored with the government of a free state, *is bound* to govern, *not* by *extemporary decrees*, but by *established standing laws*, *promulgated*, and *known* to the people,—*not* by a *dependent*, † *obsequious*, subaltern officer, but by *reverend*, *sage* and *upright* judges, who are to be guided by those laws in their decisions,—and *he is bound* to employ the *force* of the community at home, *not* in *dragooning* them into an obedience to *illegal proclamations*, and *tyrannical edicts*, but in the execution of *laws constitutionally prescribed*, or abroad to prevent or redress foreign injuries, and to secure the community from inroads and invasion. And all this to be directed to *no other end*, but the *peace*, *safety*, and *public good* of the governed.

"The PROCLAMATION for discouraging certain illegal combinations," lately issued out by your Excellency, gave rise to this letter. Unplaced, unpensioned, and slave to no man, I think myself at full liberty, in a country where *to write freely, and to speak boldly* in the sacred cause of truth and the constitution, is the privilege of a British American, to address a few reflections to a servant of the people, on a subject with which our rights are connected: And be assured, Sir, as I hold in the most sovereign contempt the mean arts of a *creeping*, *cringing courtier*, so in this or any other letter *your political misbehaviour* induces me to write *you*, I shall not forget the native dignity of an independent American, and condescend to insinuate myself into your grace or favour by a *complaisant*, *subtle*, *and refined language*. I do not intend to load you with a profusion of encomiums, nor turn over the page of history, after the manner of a mean spirited sycophant, to find an *illustrious statesman and soldier*, to paint you out in their lovely features. No: the language in which I write is the language of the heart. It is the language of truth, and truth, like gold, will be received by wise and honest men, even if it should not pass current in your Excellency's court and camp.

There have been lately, and now are in the Massachusetts Bay some pick-thank caterpillars, predecessors to your Excellency, who, either to ingratiate themselves with a corrupt Ministry, or to do mischief to a people whom they malign, or perhaps both, have represented the good people of that colony as in a state of open rebellion. Those representations were made in the most secret and perfidious manner, and mixed with some dissembled expressions of respect for those whom they were about to ruin; as "that they are heartily grieved that a "people, *among whom they were born and bred, and* "*from whom* they had received the greatest favours, should so misbehave and forget themselves "as to be guilty of treason and rebellion. Nevertheless so it is, and they are distressed that they "should be forced to be the messengers of tidings "so much to their disadvantage."‡

Well, those men have told their story, and the secret bolt is shot; and, alas, this viperous piece of villiany has been attended with the most cursed consequences to our misrepresented countrymen. Their *capital port* is shut up; their *chartered rights* are ravished from them; *ships of war* swarm in their harbours; *troops encamp* around their dwellings; an *unlettered soldier*, without genius or capacity for government, ignorant of the constitution and the commercial interest of Great-Britain, is put in authority over them, to govern with unlimited sway,—*poverty* stares them in the face, and *slavery*, worse than poverty, is their doom unless they shamefully submit. Oh Liberty! oh my Country! But *wise men* cannot be deceived; they will not be lulled into *bondage*, or terrified into *chains*, they are ever awake for the public good, and the glorious cause in which they are engaged, inspires them with an intrepidity unknown to the *abettors of tyranny*.

Perhaps your Excellency will ask, "Were not "the representations of my predecessors the truth, "and may not truth be lawfully spoken? If they "were the truth, then your countrymen brought "all these sufferings on themselves." Very good; be it so. But yet give me leave to ask a few questions. May not the truth be reported with as *malicious a design* as the greatest falshood ever hatched in Hell? Is it not a sin of as black a dye, in the eye of God, to tell a truth from malice, as to contrive and tell a downright lye? I would also ask, whether your predecessors who told this truth, would have been as ready to tell it, had it made for the advantage of my countrymen, as much as for their prejudice? and would they be willing that every thing should be told and published, which is true of themselves? I believe the answer to these interrogatories would appear but very lame and imperfect.

But since truth is a thing which seldom dwells in the mouths and discourses of *informers*, we will suppose this accusation of rebellion against my countrymen *to be really false*. And that either as to the very matter of it, there being absolutely no such thing ever acted, nor even thought of; or at least, in respect of some portion and circumstance of the narration; some little thing being added, over and above the true state of the matter, or something being concealed that should have been mentioned; either of which may make such an alteration in the case, that, *that* which is one way innocent and allowable, the other way becomes impious, vile and criminal. It is in such reports, as it is in numbers, the addition or detraction but of one unit, makes it another number.

But whether the representations of your predecessors were true or false, the condition of my accused countrymen is miserable. For if they be true, all opportunities of deprecating their offence, and of reconciling themselves to the Mother Country *were cut off, and taken out of their hands*, and in the mean time the accusation lay festering in the minds of those to whom it was delivered, waiting only for an occasion suddenly to attack or ruin the poor accused, who knew not of the cloud which hung over them, nor of the *snare* that was spread under them; but were *destroyed* before they were *aware*, without any remedy or escape.

But if those representations were false, as undoubtedly they were, why then my innocent countrymen *unheard*, *untried*, and *bereaved* of all power to acquit themselves, and to confute their accusers, were *concluded against*, *and condemned*, their sentence was passed, their *ruin sealed*, and they were *blown up* before they understood that there was so much as any *crime*, *accusation*, or *accuser* of them. And is not this an horrid and barbarous deed, and a perversion of the very designs of society and government? For to what purpose do men unite into societies and form governments for their preservation, if the mischiefs they suffer under them are greater than those that attend them in a state of despotism and open hostility?

Certainly it is a grievance to that common justice which presides over mankind, to see a *brave*, a *virtuous*, and *loyal* people, fall by the misrepresentations and base arts of such sycophants and selfish governors as your Excellency's predecessors,—men, that if but one third part of mankind were like them, neither God nor man would think the world worth preservation. And yet such are the men that overthrow virtue, disappoint merit, and render the rewards of the good and the vicious accidental and promiscuous, and in a word, are the *pests* and *vermin* that disturb and infest society. A vine or a rose tree may as well flourish when there is a secret worm lurking and gnawing at the root of them, as the peace of that country thrive, which hath such *concealed plagues* wrapt up in its *heart* and *bowels*.

But, neither are my injured countrymen the only persons who are abused by the misrepresentations of your predecessors, but even they who by such misrepresentations were brought to injure them. For is it not the worst of injuries, that such wretches should make great men the instruments of their villainy, and the prosecutors of their malice? deceiving and cheating them with *false persuasions*, in order to induce them to commit base or cruel actions. It is like the making of a man drunk, and then causing him to sign a deed for the passing away his estate. In short, it is a *daring encroachment*, and an *intolerable injury*. We have seen how much such persons and practices interrupt the peace of societies; but yet we are to know that the burden of this charge is not so wholly to lie upon the framers and carriers of such misrepresentations, but that some is to rest upon those also who are ready to hear them. For as there is a parity of guilt between the thief and the receiver, so there seems to be the like between the teller and hearer of malicious informations, and that for very good reasons. For who would knock where he despaired of entrance? Or what husbandman would cast his seed but into an open and a prepared furrow? So it is most certain that *ill tongues* would be idle, if *ill ears* were not open. And therefore it was an apposite saying of one of the ancients, that both the teller and the hearer of false stories ought equally to be hanged, one *by the tongue*, the other *by the ears*; and were every one of them so treated, I suppose no body would be so fond of those many mischiefs brought by such persons upon the peace of the world, as to be concerned to *cut them down*, unless perhaps, by cutting off the *forementioned parts*, *by which they hung*.

But when there is a conspiracy and an agreement on both sides, and one ill-nature tells a tale, and another ill-nature thanks him for it; and so encourages him in the wicked practice, by shewing a readiness to hear his story, and to do the intended mischief; so that the ball is kept up, by being tossed from one hand to the other: Let not that country, who are blessed with such persons in it, expect that the *winter sun* will ripen their *summer fruits*, or the breath of the NORTH-wind preserve their *blossoms*. No, they will find that the blasts of contention will blow and whistle about their ears, and a *storm arise* which shall endanger their tranquility to an *utter shipwreck*, without any possibility of being appeased, but by throwing such wretches and *renegadoes* from God and good-nature overboard.

Such practices have rendered your predecessors odious, and they will render your Excellency as odious if you copy after their examples. Be persuaded, Sir, not to adopt their politics. Do not *widen the breach* between the parent State and its colonies! Do not sow *such grudges*, and kindle such *heart-burnings* between them, as will one day break forth, and flame, to the consumption of BOTH. Permit me to recommend to you MODERATION. It is true, of all virtues necessary to statesmen, this is the most difficult to practise, especially in the midst of *unlimited favour*, and *civil broils*. But as justice is the support of government, so *moderation*, and equity is the very beauty and ornament of justice itself. And what is all virtue but a moderation of excesses? a mean that keeps the balance of the soul even, neither suffering it to rise too high on one side, nor to fall too low on the other. *Let*, therefore, *your moderation be known unto all men*, and instead of dividing and keeping at variance countries, the preservation of whose laws and commerce depends on their union, I beseech you, I conjure you, by every thing that is dear and sacred, that you endeavour *to compose*, *to heal*, *and to bind up* the bleeding wounds of your country.

In tenderness to a young politician, and in hope of your amendment, I forbear to publish the strictures I made on your proclamation soon after my perusal of it. It is your first *political sin*. I shall, therefore, at present let you off *gently*, and only observe in the words of the sage and reverend Judge Blackstone §—"Proclamations have then a *binding* "*force when they are grounded upon and enforce the* "*laws of the realm*. For, though the making of "laws is entirely the work of a distinct part, the legislative branch, of the sovereign power, yet the "manner, time and circumstances of putting those "laws in execution must frequently be left to the "discretion of the executive magistrate. And "therefore his constitutions or edicts concerning "these points, which we call *proclamations*, *are* "*binding upon the subject*, *where they do not either* "*contradict the old laws*, *or tend to establish new ones*; "*but only enforce the execution of such laws as are al-* "*ready in being*, *in such manner as the King shall* "*judge necessary*. Thus the established law is, that "the King may prohibit any of his subjects from "leaving the realm: A proclamation therefore, "forbidding this in general for three weeks, by "laying an embargo upon all shipping in time of "war, will be equally binding as an act of Parliament, *because founded upon a prior law*. But a "proclamation to lay an embargo in time of peace "upon all vessels laden with wheat (though in the "time of public scarcity) *being contrary to law*, and "particularly to statute 22 Car. 2, c. 13, the advisers of such a proclamation, and all persons "acting under it, found it necessary to be indemnified by a special act of Parliament; Geo. 3, c. 7. "A Proclamation for disarming Papists, is also "binding, *being only in execution of what the Legis-* "*lature has first ordained*: But a proclamation for "allowing arms to Papists, or for disarming any "Protestant subjects, *will not bind*, *because the first* "*would be to assume a dispensing power*, *the latter a* "*legislative one*, *to the vesting of either of which in* "*any single person the* LAWS OF ENGLAND "ARE ABSOLUTELY STRANGERS."

From this authority it evidently appears your Excellency's proclamation is illegal. The people knowing this will deem it the feeble effort of a weak Governor. This will naturally expose you to contempt and the public sport. Some will look down upon you not with *scorn* but *pity*. Others will say, *ignorance indeed*, so far as it may be resolved into natural inability, is, as to *men* at least, *inculpable*, and consequently not the object of *scorn*, but *pity*; but, in a *Governor*, it cannot be without the conjunction of the *highest impudence*. For who bid such an one aspire to govern? A blind man sitting in a *chimney corner*, is pardonable enough, but sitting at the *helm*, he is intolerable. If men will be ignorant and illiterate, let them be so in *private*, and not set their defects in a *high place*, to make them *visible and conspicuous*. I am,

Your Excellency's most obedient
humble servant,

Boston, *July* 5, 1774. PEPPERELL.

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* *He had been Governor General of the* Netherlands no less than five years, *during which time he had (as he used to glory) caused above eighteen thousand persons to be executed.*
History of Holland, v. 1, p. 26.

† *See Locke on Government*, *page* 265.

‡ *See Governor Hutchinson's Letters, and Lieut. Governor Oliver's Letters, lately printed in Boston.*

§ *1st Blackstone's Commentaries*, *page* 271, *American edition.*

Baltimore, *July* 12, 1774.

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in the Pennsylvania Packer, of the 4th instant, signed THOMAS EWING, desiring all persons to take notice, that the partnership of THOMAS EWING and WALTER HALL, under the firm of Ewing and Hall, dissolved the 1st of June last: And as said advertisement was inserted without my knowledge or consent, I think proper to inform the public, that the same is false; for by our articles, our co-partnership cannot be dissolved under three months notice in writing, without mutual consent, under the penalty of ten thousand guineas.

On the 3d of June last, I gave said EWING notice in writing, that I would in three months from that time dissolve said partnership, and verbally told him in the presence of two or three gentlemen, that provided he would settle, and pay the balance due me on the Company's books, I would consent to dissolve said partnership immediately, which he has not yet complied with; and I call on said EWING to comply with the award given from under the hands of two respectable merchants of this place, indifferently chosen arbitrators by us, under bond of ten thousand guineas penalty, which hitherto the said EWING has refused to perform, and left himself open to the law.

WALTER HALL.

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS LAKE,
In Second-street, near the New-Market, for cash,

BEST SAIL CLOTH, from No. 1 to 8, sail twine; a quantity of stout Jamaica spirit, tierces of sugar, coffee in tierces and barrels; a few Jamaica hides; mahogany in plank and boards, and a large quantity of mahogany slabs, logwood, &c.

Cæcil County, *Maryland*, *July* 11, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, by BENJAMIN YOUNG, Esq; assignee of George Rock, at Mr. Empson Bird's, at North-East, in Cæcil County, on Thursday the 11th day of August next, between two and six o'clock in the evening,

A WELL situated MILL, lately rebuilt, on navigable water, where wheat may be brought at a small expence from any part of Chesapeak Bay: Also, a plating or tilting forge, the only one now in the province, and is capable of reducing bar iron or steel into several shapes, tending the nearest way towards manufactoring; together with 20 acres of Mill Land: Likewise, 50 acres of Parent Wood Land. About a mile distant from the mill is a good fishing ground, a large dwelling-house and bake-house, a stable and good garden, &c. Three months credit will be given for nearly 500l. sterling, that sum being due on mortgage, the remainder of the purchase money may remain in the purchaser's hands, he paying interest, and giving reasonable Maryland security.

BENJAMIN YOUNG.

The noted TAVERN, the sign of the Rising Sun, commonly called the Red House, about six miles from Baltimore Town, on the main road to Philadelphia, is now in every respect neatly fitted up and kept by

DUNCAN CARMICHAEL,

WHO flatters himself, as he is determined to be always furnished with all kinds of liquors of the best quality, and tea and coffee of the best kind, with good stables and oats for horses, that all ladies and gentlemen, who shall please to divert themselves with riding so far, will be pleased with their entertainment; and he begs leave to assure the generous public, that he will continue with an unremitted assiduity to maintain their good opinion of him, and shall be ever obliged to all who may favor him with their custom.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Newest Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where Subscriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum*, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennsylvania Packet*. No. 144.

LONDON, *May* 13.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

SUMMARY *of Monday's* DEBATES *on the* BOSTON BILLS.

SIR *William Meredith*, in a speech for the Bills, observed, that if necessity could plead for the right of taxation, the state of the nation at the close of the last war was such as to justify the STAMP-ACT; that an Englishman's security, as to his property, consisted in his not being liable to have any tax imposed on him, but by the very members who at the same time TAXED THEMSELVES in a proportionate ratio; that taxes resulting from regulations of trade were highly proper, and under this description PORT DUTIES were comprehended; that an impost, similar to the Tea Tax, was levied by the 25th Charles II. since which period taxes on molasses, and other mercantile articles, had been proposed by Great-Britain, and acquiesced in by America.

Sir William was free to declare his DISAPPROBATION of the tax on Tea, and confessed his GENERAL AVERSION to tax America; but as the colonists had not only resisted the supreme legislative authority of Great-Britain, but had also despoiled the property of our merchants, it was time to make such REGULATIONS, as might enable our trading subjects to carry on their American traffic with security. This, Sir William affirmed, was the sole object of the Boston bills. Juries were regulated agreeable to the English model. The institution and appointment of the council would from henceforth be on such a footing, as to occasion no obstructions either to the executive or legislative powers. Sir William concluded, that there was no other alternative but either at once to give up the RIGHT of enacting laws, or to deprive those of the executive power, who have hitherto obstructed their operation when enacted; and we had better, Sir William urged, at once renounce all connexions with the colonies, than not procure protection for our merchants effects in future, as well as a redress of the injuries they have already sustained by trading to America.

Mr. Stanley contended, that as the INDEPENDANCE of America was a thing not possible, whilst the balance of power was so formidable in Europe, the Americans therefore must unite under some parent state, and they would necessarily make choice of a protestant state for their head; that, were they to unite under any other state but that of Great-Britain, they would be subjugated to slavery; that, therefore, to treat the parent state with insult and indignity, to set at defiance her acts, and trample under foot her legal authority, betrayed a spirit of treasonable violence that called for severe correction. Mr. Stanley argued, that the same mode of government which a century ago would have benefitted the Colonies, was now through a change of a variety of concurrent causes, become altogether inadequate for the purposes of legislature; that, if the effects of Englishmen had been despoiled in FRANCE, if their property had been wantonly as well as violently destroyed, every man, anxious to assert his country's rights, would have moved for an immediate enquiry into the offence, for punishment being inflicted on the offenders, and retributive justice being done to the parties injured; and, if the property of English subjects should, by the law of nations, be protected in a foreign and inimical country, much more ought that property to be sacred and protected throughout every part of the British dominions.

Mr. Thomas Townshend professed himself far from being attached to Administration measures; he concurred with the present plans, because he thought them the most feasible; he expressed himself rather averse to the alteration or new-modelling of charters, but such a variety of inconveniencies had originated from the BOSTON TOWN-MEETINGS, that their regulation became an object of indispensible necessity. The Juries, Mr. Townshend said, were by the bill altered in conformity to the English constitution; and the bringing offenders over to be tried in England was giving them the best and only chance of a fair, deliberate and dispassionate trial. Mr. Townshend concluded by wishing the REPEAL OF THE TEA TAX had taken place.

Colonel Barre began by reducing the subject of debate to this question: "Whether we would conciliate the affections of our colonies by LENIENT or HOSTILE measures?" The Colonel related the proceedings of different Ministers, with respect to America. The late Charles Townshend he censured for taxing America, and making an injudicious choice of Commissioners to execute the trust; the conduct of Governor Hutchinson he condemned; that of Governor Tryon he praised. The Colonel confessed we had assented to the blockading the port of Boston, thinking it might produce a compromise for the damage the East-India Company had sustained. Vesting the appointment of the Council in the Crown would, the Colonel contended, render the very office so odious, that no man of respectable character would be found willing to accept the trust. The Colonel said, Administration were about to alter the charter of a constitution, without knowing the peculiar nature of its form of government; that the evidence of the culpability of the Americans was incompleat; that the petition of Bollan, the Agent, ought in justice to have been received; that the bill was a shock to equity, and inimical to every principal of policy; that the protection proposed to be afforded the military, would heap only odium on their heads; that a continued stretch of the TONE of civil authority would prove destructive to the body politic; that when insulted by France or Spain we had recourse to *negotiation*, when offended by our Colonies we instantly recurred to *fleets* and *armies*. The Colonel concluded by affirming, that the present measures were pregnant with cruelty and injustice, and would eventually draw down destruction on Great-Britain.

PHILADELPHIA.

At a general meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the city and county of Burlington at the Court-House, on Wednesday the 20th day of July, 1774.

ROBERT FIELD, Esq; in the Chair.

THIS meeting taking into serious consideration the alarming situation of North-America, from the fatal tendency and operation of several late acts of Parliament, and perceiving the necessity of entering into proper measures for the preservation of our rights and liberties, do unanimously resolve,

1st. That we approve of a general congress of Deputies from the several Colonies, as the most likely mode for restoring harmony, and firmly establishing our constitutional privileges, and deem it expedient for this province to be there represented.

2d. That we will cordially join with and support, as far as may be in our power, all legal resolutions, which may be adopted or recommended by the congress, and particularly a non-importation agreement.

3d. That in order for a due representation of this province in the congress, and for effecting the salutary public purposes intended, this meeting doth appoint James Kinsey, Thomas Polgreen Hewlings, Henry Paxson, Anthony Sykes, Joseph Borden, Robert Field, Isaac Pearson, Richard Smith and John Pope, to be a Committee for the city and county of Burlington, to meet the Committees appointed for the other counties in a provincial meeting, at the city of New-Brunswick, or any other place, hereby authorising those gentlemen, or any three of them, generally to take such proper steps upon this occasion as they in their discretion may think most conducive to the public welfare.

Signed by order of the meeting,
ROBERT FIELD, Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS *unanimously entered into by the Inhabitants of* SOUTH-CAROLINA, *at a General Meeting, held at Charlestown, in the said colony, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 6th, 7th and 8th days of July*, 1774.

RESOLVED,

THAT his Majesty's subjects in North-America owe the same allegiance to the Crown of Great-Britain, that is due from his subjects born in Great-Britain.

Resolved, That his Majesty's subjects in America are intitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his natural-born subjects within the kingdom of Great-Britain.

Resolved, That it is repugnant to the rights of the people, that any taxes should be imposed on them, unless with their own consent, given personally, or by their representatives.

Resolved, That it is a fundamental right which his Majesty's liege subjects are intitled unto, that no man should suffer in his person or property without a fair trial, and judgment given by his Peers, or by the law of the land.

Resolved, That all trials of treason, misprision of treason, or for any felony or crime whatever, committed and done in this his Majesty's Colony, by any person or persons residing therein, ought of right to be had and conducted in and before his Majesty's courts held within the said Colony, according to the fixed and known course of proceeding, and that the seizing any person or persons residing in this Colony, suspected of any crime whatever committed therein, and sending such person or persons to places beyond the sea to be tried, is oppressive and illegal, and highly derogatory to the rights of British subjects; as thereby the inestimable privilege of being tried by a jury from the vicinage, as well as the benefit of summoning and procuring witnesses on such trial, will be taken away from the party accused.

Resolved, That the statute made in the 35th year of Henry VIII. chap. 2, intituled, "An act for the trial of treasons committed out of the King's dominions," does not extend, and cannot, but by an arbitrary and cruel construction, be construed to extend to treasons, misprisions of treasons, or concealment of treasons, committed in any of his Majesty's American Colonies, where there is sufficient provision, by the law of the land, for the impartial trial of all such persons as are charged with, and for the due punishment of, those offences.

Resolved, That the late act for shutting up the port of Boston, and the two bills relative to Boston, which, by the last accounts from Great-Britain, had been brought into Parliament, there read, and committed, are of the most alarming nature to all his Majesty's subjects in America—are calculated to deprive many thousand Americans of their rights, properties and privileges, in a most cruel, oppressive and unconstitutional manner—are most dangerous precedents, and, though levelled immediately at the people of Boston, very manifestly and glaringly shew, if the inhabitants of that town are intimidated into a mean submission to said acts, that the like are designed for all the Colonies; when not even the shadow of liberty to his person, or of security to his property, will be left to any of his subjects residing on the American continent.

Resolved therefore, That not only the dictates of humanity, but the soundest principles of true policy and self-preservation, makes it absolutely necessary for the inhabitants of all the Colonies in America to assist and support the people of Boston, by all lawful ways in their power; and especially, to leave no justifiable means untried to procure a repeal of those acts immediately relative to them, and also of all others affecting the constitutional rights and liberties of America in general, as the best means to effect this most desirable end.

Resolved, That Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Christopher Gadsden, Thomas Lynch, and Edward Rutledge, Esquires, be and they are hereby nominated and appointed deputies, on the part and behalf of this Colony, to meet the deputies of the several Colonies of North-America, in general congress, the first Monday in September next, at Philadelphia, or at any other time or place that may be generally agreed on; there to consider the act lately passed, and bills depending in Parliament, with regard to the port of Boston, and province of Massachusetts-Bay, which act and bills, in the precedent and consequences, affect the whole continent—also the grievances under which America labours by reason of the several acts of Parliament, that impose taxes or duties for raising a revenue, and lay unnecessary restraints and burthens on trade—and of the statutes, parliamentary acts, and royal instructions, which make an invidious distinction between his Majesty's subjects in Great-Britain and in America—with full power and authority, in behalf of us and our constituents, to concert, agree to, and effectually prosecute such legal measures (by which we, for ourselves and them, most solemnly engage to abide) as in the opinion of the said deputies, and of the deputies so to be assembled, shall be most likely to obtain a repeal of the said acts, and a redress of those grievances.

Resolved, That we will agree to pay the expence of such gentlemen, as may be fixed upon to be sent upon this business.

Resolved, That while the oppressive acts relative to Boston are enforced, we will cheerfully, from time to time, contribute towards the relief of such poor persons there, whose unfortunate circumstances, occasioned by the operation of those acts, may be thought to stand in need of most assistance.

Resolved, That we will, by all means in our power, endeavour to preserve harmony and union amongst all the Colonies.

Resolved, That a Committee of ninety-nine persons be now appointed, to act as a general Committee, to correspond with the Committees of the other Colonies, and do all matters and things necessary to carry these resolutions into execution; and that any twenty-one of them met together may proceed on business—their power to continue till the next general meeting.—And in case of the death, departure from the province, or refusal to act, of any or either of them, the parish or district for which such person dying, removing, or refusing to act, was chosen, shall fill up the vacancy.

At a general meeting of the Magistrates, Lawyers, Freeholders, and other respectable Inhabitants of the county of Gloucester, in New-Jersey, held at the Court-house in the said county, July 18, 1774, *the following Resolutions were read, maturely considered, and unanimously agreed to.*

ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, Esq; Chairman.

1. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That Boston is now suffering in the common cause of all British America, and therefore merits the most speedy and effectual aid in the power of the whole to give.

2. *Resolved, nem. con.* That if the other Colonies withhold their assistance until Massachusetts is crushed and deprived of her liberty by the high and dangerous arm of Parliamentary power, now stretched forth over her for that purpose, they may, with good reason, expect soon to share the same fate.

3. *Resolved*, That we are of opinion, the most proper and effectual aid Massachusetts can receive from the other Colonies would naturally, and even necessarily, result from their coming into a total cessation of trade with Great-Britain and the British West-Indies, until the oppressive and arbitrary acts, under which she so heavily groans, are totally and effectually repealed, and the town of Boston restored to her ancient rights and privileges.——The question being put, the resolution read, and upon a division a very large majority appeared in support of the same. It was passed.

4. *Resolved, nem. con.* That if we suffer the Parliament of Great-Britain to tax us without our consent, they may then establish over us, at our expence (which they would never be able to do at their own) a military force, sufficient completely to subject us to the arbitrary will of the minister, or, in his own words, to lay us at his feet.

5. *Resolved, nem. con.* That we are of opinion, the measures are already begun, that will, step by step, at length fix us in this deplorable situation, unless we are virtuous enough to unite, and, at all events, keep the hand of the British Parliament out of our pockets.

6. *Resolved, nem. con.* That if there are any among us, so destitute of the generous extensive feelings of the human heart; so void of every true idea of the real advantages of liberty, or so fordidly attached to, what

they may think, their preſent particular intereſt, or even ſo deluded with hopes of future promotion from thoſe arbitrary invaders of our rights, in caſe they ſucceed againſt us, as to refuſe to unite with their brethren in ſuch lawful ways and means, as ſhall be generally deemed neceſſary effectually to guard our pockets againſt them, they will, to their eternal diſgrace, demonſtrate to the world, that they are really endowed with but a ſmall portion of the moſt lovely and noble qualities of the human mind. In ſhort, ſuch conduct will even diſgrace the very form they bear, and cauſe their fellow men to bluſh, on beholding ſuch meanneſs in creatures of their own ſhape.

7. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That if we do not acquit ourſelves like men on this important occaſion, our truly generous and patriotic friends on the other ſide of the water, will have juſt cauſe to be aſhamed that they ever ſtood forth in our behalf. We ſhall demonſtrate to them and the world, that we did not deſerve their aid or friendſhip, that they did wrong in endeavouring to preſerve us free, becauſe we are only worthy to be SLAVES.

8. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That as the fate of Boſton muſt, under Providence, greatly depend upon the part the other Colonies ſhall take in this moſt important of all temporal cauſes, every day ſhe is kept in ſuſpenſe reſpecting their reſolutions, muſt be to her a day of great anxiety and keen diſtreſs; therefore, and as ſhe is ſuffering bitterly from another quarter, and in the general cauſe, they ſeem to be in duty and honor bound to form their reſolutions as ſpeedy as poſſible. Unneceſſary delays in this caſe, would indeed be cruelty.

9. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That if a general non-importation does not take place, we are of opinion that a general non-conſumption ought; and in this public manner declare, that we are heartily diſpoſed inflexibly to engage therein.

10. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That we the inhabitants of Glouceſter county aforeſaid do, with pleaſure and ſincerity, profeſs and acknowledge ourſelves to be truly loyal and dutiful ſubjects of George the Third, King of Great-Britain, &c. and that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, aſſiſt in carrying into execution any general, legal, well concerted meaſure, for the ſupport and preſervation of Britiſh liberty, in its genuine and primitive purity, throughout all theſe his extenſive, and (till very lately) happy dominions in America.

11. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That as a general Congreſs of Delegates from each reſpective Colony is propoſed to be held at Philadelphia, in order to deliberate upon ſome general legal plan of oppoſition to the arbitrary meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament, lately deviſed, and now, with unexampled rigor, carrying into execution, manifeſtly with a deſign to overturn, and (if not prevented) totally lay waſte all the ancient chartered forms of civil government throughout Britiſh America, and even, if poſſible, extirpate the very idea of liberty from theſe our once free and happy regions; and as ſome of the counties in this province have, and others are preparing to appoint Committees, to meet at ſome ſuitable place, to be agreed on for that purpoſe, in order to chooſe Delegates to repreſent this Colony at the ſaid general congreſs, ſo we alſo, approving the ſaid meaſure, do appoint Robert Friend Price, John Hinchman, Samuel Harriſon, John Sparks, James Hinchman, Joſeph Ellis, Samuel Clement, Joſeph Hugg, Thomas Clark, Eſquires, and Meſſieurs John Cooper, Iſaac Mickle, Joſeph Morgan, and Iſaac Tomlinſon, to act as a Committee of Correſpondence with the other Colonies, and who ſhall alſo have power to appoint a Committee of three of their own members to meet the Committees of the other counties of this province, to chooſe Delegates to repreſent them, and that ſeven of the Committee appointed ſhall be a ſufficient number to tranſact buſineſs at all times.

12. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That it will be proper, and it is the deſire of this Meeting, that our ſaid Committee do immediately ſet on foot a ſubſcription for the relief of our ſuffering brethren in Boſton; and that they alſo receive and appropriate the ſame, in ſuch ſort, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to anſwer the benevolent purpoſe intended. *Signed by order of the Meeting,*

ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, Chairman.

At a meeting of a number of the principal inhabitants of the county of Bedford, *met in purſuance of notice given them for that purpoſe, July* 12, 1774.

GEORGE WOODS, in the Chair.

RESOLVED,

I. THAT an act of Parliament lately paſſed, and now put in force, for blocking up the town and harbour of Boſton, is repugnant to the fundamental principles of the conſtitution of Great-Britain and her Colonies,—ſubverſive of that liberty and freedom which is the birth-right of every Britiſh ſubject,—contrary to natural juſtice and equity,—and the evident tendency of the principles on which the act is founded, makes the cauſe of Boſton, the cauſe of every Colony on the Continent.

II. That we are of opinion the moſt conſtitutional mode for procuring redreſs for our diſtreſſed Brethren of the town of Boſton, and to avert the impending danger now over our heads, is, that a General Congreſs compoſed of a committee from each colony, to be choſen in ſuch manner as may be agreed on in each colony reſpectively, meet in ſome place to be agreed upon, and deliberate upon, and put in execution ſuch meaſures as may be thought moſt ſalutary, expedient and neceſſary for that moſt deſirable end; and as the fate of the liberty and freedom of all America will, in all human probability, depend upon the reſult of their deliberations, we reſt aſſured, that it will be *loyal, firm, conſtitutional,* and *unanimous,* and have the moſt direct tendency to re-eſtabliſh that liberty and freedom on the moſt ſolid and permanent foundation.

III. That therefore we will moſt ſincerely and unanimouſly join in every legal meaſure that may be adopted and thought moſt expedient to procure, the ſuffering inhabitants of Boſton, the moſt ſpeedy and effectual redreſs from the unnatural, unconſtitutional, and unjuſt grievances which they groan under, from the ſaid act.

IV. That a Committee be choſen in this county, conſiſting of Mr. Woods, Mr. Smith, Mr. Proctor, junr. Mr. Colter, Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Piper, Mr. Nawgle, and Mr. Huſband, Gentlemen, to correſpond with the Committees of Philadelphia and the other counties of this province, and to co-operate with them in ſuch meaſures as they ſhall judge, may be productive of a reſtoration of the general tranquility. *Signed in the name and on the behalf of the Meeting.*

GEORGE WOODS.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other reſpectable Inhabitants of the county of Salem, in New-Jerſey, at the town of Sa'em, on Friday the 15*th of July inſtant, on account of the late alarming meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament, after due deliberation had thereon, the following Reſolves were unanimouſly agreed on.*

GEORGE TRENCHARD, Eſq; Chairman.

1. THAT fully ſenſible of the important advantages derived to us from a continuance of that harmony, confidence and connection, which till of late has ſubſiſted between the parent country and theſe colonies, we, from inclination as well as duty, under the free enjoyment of our conſtitutional rights, liberties and privileges, will ever render all due obedience to the Crown of Great Britain, as well as full faith and allegiance to our moſt gracious Sovereign King George the Third, and his Proteſtant Succeſſors.

2. That it gives us inexpreſſible grief, when we conſider that the machinations of thoſe, who would wiſh to deſtroy the liberties of this country, have ſo far prevailed againſt us, as to induce our moſt gracious Sovereign to believe, that we are wanting in affection for his perſon and government, and to give a ſanction to laws reſpecting us, ſo contrary to the known humanity and goodneſs of his heart, ſo deſtructive of our rights and privileges as Britiſh ſubjects, and ſo manifeſtly tending to deſtroy that affection and dependance which we ſincerely wiſh to maintain.

3. That we conceive the Boſton Port Bill, and the Bill for the Impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, &c. in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to be a moſt arbitrary exertion of tyranny over a free and loyal people, and of the moſt dangerous and alarming tendency, not only to that province in particular, but to all the Britiſh colonies in general; and therefore we think every well-wiſher to the liberties of his country is now loudly called upon to promote, without delay a firm union of all America, without which it will probably ſoon ceaſe to be a country of freedom.

4. That this meeting think it their duty to declare, that they conſider the acts of the Britiſh Parliament, for reſtraining the erecting ſlitting-mills, plating-mills, &c. in America, an abſolute infringement of the natural rights of the ſubject, and of an equal tendency to enſlave America.

5. That we think a Congreſs of Deputies, conſiſting of men of the firſt character in every province, in point of fortune, integrity and abilities, having full powers delegated to them to act for the good of the whole, will be the moſt probable and proper means of obtaining redreſs of our grievances, re-eſtabliſhing, on a conſtitutional foundation, our rights and liberties, and of reſtoring that confidence and harmony ſo much wiſhed for: And we now declare, that we will chearfully co-operate in any general plan of union, that may be thought moſt conducive to the public good.

6. That a ſubſcription be immediately ſet on foot, for the relief of the poor of the town of Boſton, now ſuffering under the operation of the Boſton Port Bill; and the monies raiſed to be appropriated by the Committee hereafter named, in ſuch manner, as to them ſhall appear beſt calculated to anſwer the good purpoſes intended.

7. That this meeting do return their unfeigned thanks to thoſe truly patriotic Members of both Houſes of Parliament, who have ſo warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of American liberty.

8. That the following Gentlemen, viz. Grant Gibbon, Benjamin Holme, George Trenchard, Andrew Sinnickſon, Samuel Lynch, Eliſha Baſſett, John Mayhew, William Hancock, John Holme, Robert Johnſon, Edward Keaſby, and John Carey, Eſquires; and Meſſieurs William Goodwin, Bartholomew Wyatt, Nathaniel Hancock, Thomas Sinnickſon, Mr. Samuel Dick, Robert Willſon, Joſeph Champneys, Thomas Carney, ſen. Dr. Iſaac Harris, and Benjamin Thompſon, be a Committee, to correſpond with the other counties of this province, and with the Committees of the other provinces, and to tranſact all kinds of buſineſs in our behalf, which the urgent neceſſity of the times may require; and alſo to delegate a certain number of their body, to repreſent this county at the provincial meeting, at New-Brunſwick, the 21ſt inſt. in order to chuſe deputies to repreſent this province at the General Congreſs. And that any nine of the above Gentlemen met together be a Committee to proceed on buſineſs.

Laſtly, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for his attention to the public intereſt on the preſent occaſion.

ISAAC MUKINS, Com. Clk.

A writer in the London Advertiſer, who takes the ſignature of Moderator, concludes an ingenious and ſpirited eſſay on American affairs, as follows:

SHOULD it happen, and that it may is not beyond the limits of poſſibility, that a coalition of all the provinces of America ſhould be formed in one unanimous alliance to oppoſe the meaſures of our government, and join in a determined reſolution to cut off all intercourſe under *dependant circumſtances* with Great-Britain; ſhould the myſtic roll of fate bring to paſs this, which yet exiſts but in ſuppoſition, how fruitleſs then would be all our attempts to aſſert a ſovereign right to America, or regain its loſs: we might then remain envious ſpectators of her flouriſhing ſituation, and in that ſituation perceive the viſible traces of ill policy and miſguided adminiſtration. It has has been advanced with a view perhaps to future contingencies, that Great-Britain could ſuffer no loſs, but, on the contrary, be a gainer by the independence of her American acquiſitions. This aſſertion, conſidering the late rapid ſtrides of America towards ſuch a ſtate, is, in the true temporiſing ſpirit, exhorting a ready compliance with what is foreſeen to be inevitable, for without a revolution in nature, or the ſupernatural aid of miracles, America may (and the belief is not ſingular) in future times have the ſeat of empire within herſelf, and inſtead of receiving laws from the iſland of Great-Britain, may enforce a code of her own through her almoſt boundleſs continent. This conjecture is far from beyond probability; the preſent appearance of things carry with them an evident tendency towards its completion; the preſent perhaps is the important criſis on which depends the continuance of our poſſeſſion of the American Colonies, or their total independence; they know their ſtrength, and will, if incenſed, call it forth; our policy, therefore, ſhould be to bind them by ties of affection to their mother country, by gentle, by perſuaſive meaſures, but on no account to harbour the moſt diſtant idea of adopting compulſatory ones; palliative means may poſſeſs them with gratitude, coercive ones will fill them with vindictive rage. Great-Britain may retain the confidence of her colonies, but that confidence muſt be effected and maintained by the mild ſway of ſovereign right on one *ſide*, and affectionate duty and obedience on the *other*.

March 14. MODERATOR.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA. *July* 5, 1774.

A. JOHN A. ANDERSON, James Allon, Iſaac All, Henry Allen, John Andrews, *Philadelphia.* Ezekial Alexander, 2, *Norrington.* Nicholas Areth, *Hattonfield.*

B. Thomas Barrood, Stephen Blackett, John Bradfeet, William Burchall, Rebecca Beard, Sarah Butler, Capt. John Barnard, Charles Brautt, 2, Rev. Hezekiah Balch, James Bartlet, 2, John Boyd, Joſiah Blackham, Eliza Bell, Reittey Bell, Eliza Banerman, Benjamin Banerman, Lewis Byrn, John Blair, Nicholas Brehant, William Boſſell, *Philadelphia.* Thomas Bone, *Boneiſland.* Vincent Bardewiſe, *Germantown.*

C. Gideon Crawford, Arthur Campbell, Margaret Caſley, James Champneys, William Coupland, Johanna Cockeran, Capt. Arthur Culman, Timothy Cummins, John Campble, Cox and Noble, James Campble, Dennis Ceaſy, Capt. Curtis, Capt. Samuel Crocker, William Connell, William Campble, Capt. Lambert Church, James Campble, John Cook, 2, William Cowan, Charles N. Cyſter, Nicholas Cody, Capt. Benjamin Conner, John H. Coates, *Philadelphia.* John A. Cuttings, *Middletown.* Margaret Chiſolam, *Norrington.* Eleazer Crane, *Salem County.*

D. David Duckers, John Deman, Thomas Davidſon, John Dowers, Capt. Nathaniel Donald, Hugh Dean, Charles Douglaſs, John Davies, Marcilla Davis, Lawrence Doyle, Mr. Dorſey, *Philadelphia.* John Denny, *Abington.* James Diemer, Eſq; *New-Providence.* Dr. Samuel Dick, *Salem.*

E. Robert Eackin, Samuel Ewing, Matthew Elliot, Robert Ewen, *Philadelphia.*

F. John Ferrie, 3, Dennis Fowlue, 2, Alexander Fraſer, Peter Fury, Samuel Fraizer, Henry Feagan, Richard Fowler, *Philadelphia.* William Fell, *Springfield.* John Fletcher, *Moreland.* Samuel Fithian, Eſq; *Cohanſie.*

G. George Gray, William Griffith, Abraham A. Gerring, John Garland, Joſeph Gorer, Rev. Mr. Gordon, Jane Gimes, William Goldin, Robert Gilleſpie, Soldier, William Grims, Richard Gibbons, Hannah Green, Andrew Gregg, John Gemmil, Henry Grey, Dr. D. Gould, Bartholemew Gorman, Dr. James Graham, Joſeph Gill, *Philadelphia.*

H. William Huve, William Hunter, Bridget Hayes, Richard Harper, John Harghimer, John Hocket, Joſiah Horell, Andrew Hatton, Rebecca Hammer, Daniel Hathorn, Abraham Hyen, Chriſtian Harnar, John Harnar, Berry Harwell, Bell Hays, John Huſton, John Hilton, Thomas and William Hearn, Bartholomew Hallinan, Thomas Hays, John Hughes, Margaret Hyndes, Adam Hoops, Sally Huſſey, *Philadelphia.* James Hanna, *Little-Britain.* James Hingſton, *Weſt-Jerſey.* John E. Hopkins, John Hinchman, Eſq; *Haddonfield.* John Haughton, *Abington.* Rev. Andrew Hunter, *Cohanſie.*

I. William Johnſon, Jones and Rogers, 2, Thomas Jones, Eſq; 2, Eleanor Johnſon, Iſrael Jacobs, Mary Jann, John Jones, 2, Martin Jugiez, *Philadelphia.* Philip H. Jepel, *Germantown.*

K. John King, John Kelly, John Knill, Eſq; 2, Thomas Badge, William Kiernan.

L. Thomas Lownſdale, Thomas Lamman, John Langford, Capt. Lockered, Hugh Lavery, Jane Lewis, William Lornas, Jane Langin, John Lawſon, Capt. John Lambert, Arabella Little, Daniel Lithgow, Andrew Lapps, *Philadelphia.* Peter Leibert, *Germantown.* Hugh Love, *Reading.*

M. Margaret M'Carty, Joſeph M'Wean, Bettie M'Aleſter, Andrew Murphey, William M'Clure, Hugh and John M'Clure, John Mathews, Anne M'Donnell, John Mehegaw, James Marle, Jacob Molidore, Archibald Munn, William Mitchell, William M'Dowell, James M'Hullin, Suſanna Myer, Robert M'Cleary,

Hector M'Neal, Charles M'Knight, John M'Tucker, 2, Mr. Manatee, Robert M'Martin, John Murray, Mathias Maſterſon, James M'Keuhnie, 2, Daniel M'Caddon, Daniel M'Daniel, John Monro, Mary M'Murchie, Capt. John M'Murchie, Hugh M'Donogh, Mr. Magee, Mr. M'Morgan, Mr. Moore, George Morris, Hugh M'Intire, James Maillen, Richard Moore, John M'Grath, David Martin, *Philadelphia.* George Maſon, *Cheſter County.* Alexander Major, *N. Wales.*

N. Merkem Nicholſon, George Neale, Joſeph Norris, *Philadelphia.*

O. Nancy Ogden, Patrick O'Mellan, James Ott, Daniel M. Wm. O'Leary, Timothy O'Leary, Ellis Owen, Charles Oſburn, *Philadelphia.*

P. John Pearſon, Benjamin Purvos, Philip Pluraparagal, Jane Porterfield, James Pendlebury.

R. Patience Right, John Rocks, Pompey Reozay, George Robinſon, Ann Robbins, Thomas Roſe, Godfried Richter, Eliza Redding, Charles Read, Eſq; John Roſs, Chriſtopher Roſs, John Roxburgh, 2, James Rollo, Francis Revely, John Ropkins.

S. John Stephens, Ann Stroudey, John Slemmons, Capt. of ſloop Sally, Capt. Andrew Stone, John Solomons, Robert Stilman, Elias Stilwell, Thomas Shimin, 2, Michael Spilſy, 2, Brent Spencer, Archibald Smith, 2, Thomas Seaton, Joſeph Saul, John Stanfield, Robert Stevenſon, *Philadelphia.* Samuel Simpſon, *Abington.* Chriſtopher Sour, *Germantown.* John Scott, *Neſhaminy.*

T. Samuel Templeton, Joſeph Taylor, John Thornton, George Thompſon, Rev. David Tilfer, Hugh Thomſon, Capt. Richard Trenſlett, 2, *Philadelphia.*

T. Thomas Taggart, *Lower Dublin.*

V. Capt. John Ute, *Philadelphia.* John Van Camp, Eſq; *Lower Smithfield.*

W. Benjamin White, Eſq; Major Ward, Charles Wallis, Edward Wells, John White, William Withrow, Mr. Wurdein, Archibald Woodſide, Mary Weld, Martha Wallis, Henry Watkins, Capt. John Williams, Mr. Warcing, Dr. George Weld, *Philadelphia.*

July 11, 1774.

The following HORSES, in excellent order, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the firſt day of Auguſt next, at the houſe of JOHN DICKINSON, in the town and county of Salem, and province of Weſt New-Jerſey, viz.

THE noted horſe BOHEMIA, brother to True Briton; the famous horſe VITRIOL, a jet black, his hind feet white and a ſtar in his forehead, full fifteen hands high and equal in proportion, ſeven-eighths of the beſt turff blood, and much approved of as a covering horſe as well as for ſaddle and carriage; two ſtout young blooded mares, one of which was covered this ſeaſon by a full blood horſe, and has a very likely colt by her ſide, got by a horſe of full blood; alſo a number of other ſightly horſes. Attendance will be given at the time and place above-mentioned, and ſix months credit to the purchaſers, on their giving good ſecurity if required, by DAVID HENRY.

Baltimore, May 7, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday the third day of Auguſt next, by Public Sale, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore Town,

THAT valuable tract of land called COLRAIN, formerly belonging to Capt. William Richardſon, patented for 602 acres, but ſaid to contain more, whereon is built a framed dwelling-houſe, 30 feet by 20, with brick chimneys, two rooms below and three above, with a kitchen, meat-houſe, milk-houſe, hen houſe, corn-houſe, ſtable and barn, and a good apple orchard. There is about 40 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marſh, the reſt white-oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locuſt, maple, hickory, red and white-oak, is conveniently ſituated in Hartford County, upon Buſh River, four miles from Buſh and Joppa, and twenty-two from Baltimore Town. There is a good Herring-fiſhery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and ſaid to contain iron ore, being convenient to many furnaces, and a good landing.——Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer, who, if he inclines to make a private bargain, may apply to JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. merchant, in Baltimore Town, and Capt. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, who now lives on the premiſes, will ſhew the land.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Iriſh ſervant girl named ANN CARSON, bought from on board the Proſperity from Belfaſt; about 24 or 25 years of age, of a middle ſtature, long brown hair, the backs of her hands ſeems very much ſwelled, ſpeaks a good deal in the Scotch dialect: Had on and took with her a black bonnet, a long cotton gown, and a ſhort callico ditto never waſhed, a new black ſkirt, an under ditto, with a callico border, very much patched, a pair of black everlaſting ſhoes, with many other cloaths not known. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

EDWARD HANLON.

THOMAS HARRIS,

Has opened ſtore next door to the corner of Spruce-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet, where he has for ſale, either by wholeſale or retail,

WEST-INDIA and New-England rum, Jamaica ſpirits, Liſbon and Teneriffe wines, brandy, Geneva; muſcovado, loaf and lump ſugars; tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, raiſins, Scotch barley, cordials and ſpices, together with many other things in the Grocery way, which he will ſell on the very loweſt terms for caſh: He has alſo a variety of ſtone and crockery ware, which he will diſpoſe of remarkably cheap.

Juſt imported in the Bella, Capt. Jones, from London, and to be ſold by

ANDREW PORTER,

In Union-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

A MOST curious, elegant and beſt finiſhed portable optical apparatus, conſiſting of a braſs ſcioptric ball and ſocket, a beſt ſolar microſcope, a Wilſon's compleat, a compound microſcope, a beſt triple object glaſs perſpective, with four eye glaſſes, and one with two eye glaſſes, in green nourſe ſkin, and a ſolar teleſcope, each in ſpotted fiſh ſkin and braſs, the whole contained in a neat mahogany box, lined with velvet; priſms of the beſt quality; beſt barometer, cylinder, thermometer and hydrometer, in a mahogany frame, with glaſs and braſs doors; a compleat manual orrery; a moſt elegant pair of 15 inch globes, mounted on beſt mahogany claw frames, with hour circles at each pole, twilight circles, with entire braſs ribs to ſupport the horizon, and with compaſs boxes; 12 inch ditto, compleatly and elegantly furniſhed; beſt mahogany ſextants, (being the only inſtruments that are calculated for finding the longitude by an obſervation of the diſtance of the moon from the ſun or ſtars, &c. and anſwering all the purpoſes of taking altitudes and finding the latitude by obſervation to the greateſt accuracy) with braſs arches, 3 dark glaſſes, and adjuſting ſcrews to indexes; teleſcopes and magnifying glaſſes, each in a mahogany caſe; beſt gunter two-feet ſliding rules; ditto ſcales, with dividers of various ſizes.——The above philoſophical and mathematical inſtruments were made under the ſpecial direction of an able mathematician, ſo that they are in their kind perhaps the beſt and moſt compleat ever imported.

Alſo the following BOOKS, &c.

Folio bibles with cuts, bound in calf-ſkin and lettered; ſchool bibles and teſtaments, Pain's architecture, Prieſtly's electricity, Martin's philoſophy, Keil's natural philoſophy, Emerſon's mechanics, ditto trigonometry, ditto conic ſections, Cotes's hydroſtatics, Sherwin's tables, Martin's uſe of the globes, ditto optics, Robertſon's navigation, Croſby's navigation, Atkinſon's epitome, Martin's mariners mirror, Emerſon's algebra, Haman's algebra, Cunn's euclid, Johnſon's dictionary, Entick's dictionary, the art of ſpeaking, Telemachus in 2 vols. French and Engliſh, Croxal's Æſop, Haneney's menſuration, the ſeaman's aſſiſtant, the ſchoolmaſter's aſſiſtant, Mair's book-keeping, Dilworth's book-keeping. Likewiſe a great quantity of propatria, pot, marble and poſt paper, all which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. The ſaid PORTER, with a well qualified aſſiſtant, continues teaching an Engliſh and mathematical ſchool as uſual.

SPEAKMAN AND CARTER,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

On the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

HAVE removed, for the ſake of carrying on their buſineſs in a more commodious manner, thirteen doors nearer Second-ſtreet, on the ſame ſide of the way, and nearly oppoſite the end of Strawberry Alley.——They eſteem themſelves much obliged to their friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have already received, and hope for the continuance of their favours, which it ſhall be their endeavours to merit, by ſelling medicines of the beſt qualities, and on as low terms as can be afforded.

A few ſets of fine Crayons to be diſpoſed of low.

June 21, 1774.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Carnarvon townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN SHEAHEE, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, has black hair tied behind, grey eyes, and a dark complexion; had on and took with him, a homeſpun light coloured cloth coat lined with white lincey, a ſnuff coloured jacket lined with ſtriped lincey, leather breeches, and if trowſers it is not known what ſort; one pair of cotton ſtockings, new ſhoes, a new felt hat, and one homeſpun ſhirt, or more. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, or brings him home to his maſter, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN EVANS.

N. B. He has ſeveral ſcars on one of his legs that has been opened by a Doctor, and is rather thicker than the other.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man named JOHN WINSLEY, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, a well ſet fellow, about 33 or 34 years of age, has been in the country about 14 years, wears his own hair of a dark brown colour, cocks one eye a little, the upper part of his noſe remarkably crooked, his eyes much bruiſed with fighting; had on when he went away, an old hat, lapelled ſailor-jacket and a ſtrait breaſted waiſtcoat, both of a dirty drab colour, old check ſhirt, half worn brown pluſh breeches, old light coloured worſted ſtockings, and old ſhoes tied with ſtrings: He talks good Engliſh, and can tell of ſeveral parts of the country. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

FRANCIS TOWNSEND,
Living in Eaſt-Bradford townſhip.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TIMOTHY SLOAN, ſon-in-law to the late JOSEPH FRAZER, of this city, baker, takes this opportunity to acquaint his friends and cuſtomers, that he intends carrying on the buſineſs of ſhip-bread baking, &c. as uſual, in Penn-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Joſeph Ruſſell's, and hopes for the continuance of his ſaid father-in-law's friends and cuſtomers favours in that way, as he will endeavour to ſerve them on as good terms as any in this city.

Baltimore, June 16, 1774.

THE Partnerſhip of THOMAS EWING and WALTER HALL, under the firm of EWING and HALL, diſſolved the firſt of this inſtant (June) of which all perſons are deſired to take notice. Thoſe who have any accounts againſt them, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be ſettled.

THOMAS EWING.

THIS is to inform Mr. THOMAS CARLILE, who ſometime ago lived with Mr. EDMUND MAWES, in Annapolis, that his brother William died inteſtate the 9th of January laſt, in the houſe of Mr. William Beats, Tullamore, King's county, Ireland; by which the following profit rents devolve to the ſaid Thomas Carlile, being next heir, viz. the profit rent of the freehold of Green Hills, or Killnomanagh, in the county of Dublin, amounting to 113l. per annum; alſo three freehold leaſes in the town of Tullamore, two of which are rented at a profit of 31l. 10s. per annum, the other, ſaid William Carlile held in his own poſſeſſion, and built thereon a ſlated houſe, 3 ſtories high; it could be let for 29l. per annum, with the land belonging to it.—It is earneſtly requeſted by the friends of the ſaid Thomas Carlile, that he will immediately return home, and take poſſeſſion of the ſame.—Mr. Carliſle may be informed of ſome other matters, by applying to R. M. at Mr. Philip Marchinton's, merchant in Philadelphia.

N. B. An advertiſement to this purpoſe has been iſſued from Tullamore, ſigned ROBERT BEATS, ALLY BOOTH.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from their bail, JOHN FLUKE and CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN. Fluke is a down looking fellow, dark complexion, and addicted to drinking and chewing tobacco; had on when he made off, a Wilton coat and rough caſtor hat; by trade a labourer.——M'Laughlin is brown complexioned, pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort black hair, given alſo to liquor; had on when he departed, a blue coat trimmed with yellow metal buttons, ſtriped jacket, black velvet breeches, ſtriped ticken trowſers, and check ſhirt; by trade a hatter. Whoever ſecures them, ſo that their bail may take poſſeſſion of them, ſhall have the above Reward for both, or TWENTY SHILLINGS for either of them, by applying to the ſubſcriber at Newtown, Bucks county.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

N. B. They are ſuppoſed to have ſundry cloaths tied up in bundles, and one of them a ſilver watch, No. 9935, maker's name Clayton, London, with a ſilver face, braſs key and ſeal.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

TAKES this method to return his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for their paſt favours, and begs leave to acquaint them, he is removed from his late dwelling houſe in Market-ſtreet to the houſe lately occupied by Thomas Irwin, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and three doors above Black-Horſe alley; where he continues to diſpoſe of his curious collection of goods, and he has juſt imported in the Bella, Capt. Jones, and others, a good aſſortment of jewellery and a very elegant collection of the neweſt faſhioned pictures, a great aſſortment of the very beſt copper plate coppies, containing the beſt ſelected examples in every branch of practical and ornamental writing, being the works of many eminent maſters, in the Engliſh and Latin languages; alſo a great variety of the beſt approved drawing books for ladies and gentlemen, with an aſſortment of water colours and camel hair pencils, a variety of maps in and out of books, Horſe and pocket piſtols, cutteau de chaſes, Morocco and buff belts with and without ſwivels and ditto with fraggs, a variety of muſick for moſt kinds of inſtruments, the very beſt fiddle ſtrings juſt from Italy, ſilver and gilt watches on various conſtructions, a variety of ſilk ſtockings and other ſorts, a variety of ſword and other canes, Keyſer's pills, which the publick may be aſſured is genuine, Stoughton's Bitters, powder and eſſence that will effectually cure the tooth ach, with a great quantity of other goods which will be inſerted in a ſhort time.

N. B. A good aſſortment of London and Briſtol ſtuff ſhoes, cloggs and galloſhoes and a variety of Engliſh ſtuffs and taſſals.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 22 years of age, 5 feet four inches high, well made, with a long neck and falling ſhoulders, walks upright, has bandy well made legs, with thick muſcular calves, large mouth and lips, much inclined to laugh when he ſpeaks, remarkable talkative, and fond of playing ſcraps of tunes on the fife; he is of a middling black colour. He having taken a pipe box with ſundry cloaths, may change his dreſs. The above Reward will be paid on his being ſecured, by PHILIP WILSON.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to take or harbour ſaid negro at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

THE HOUSE he now lives in, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, the third houſe from the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet; it is 22 feet front by 28, 3 ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, all new and in good order; the lot is 34 feet deep; the ſhop fitted for any kind of buſineſs, and in a good ſtand. For further information enquire at the ſaid houſe. ARCHIBALD M'ELROY.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a likely, healthy Engliſh ſervant Girl; ſhe is honeſt, ſober, and has five years to ſerve. Enquire of EDWARD OXLEY, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Black-horſe Alley, Philadelphia.

WANTED,

A GARDINER and his WIFE, to take care of a gentleman's garden, four miles from the city. Enquire of the Printer.

THE partnership of LILLEY AND MULLEN having expired the tenth day of April last, all persons having any demands against said partnership are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled by JAMES MULLEN, at his store in New-Britain township, Bucks county: Likewise all persons that are indebted to said partnership, either by bond, note or book account, are desired immediately to pay off their respective balances to said JAMES MULLEN, or to JOHN WENTZ, tavern-keeper, in Whitpain township, Philadelphia county (who has part of the accounts in his hands at present) or otherwise they will be under the disagreeable necessity of putting their accounts into the hands of a Lawyer, without respect of persons.

April 28, 1774.

WHEREAS the subscriber, having on the 18th day of this instant, given his eleven bonds, or writings obligatory, to a certain WILLIAM SINCLAIR, of York County, to wit, the one of them payable on the first day of May next, conditioned for the payment of fifty-three pounds; and ten others of them to be paid in yearly payments, conditioned for the payment of the sum of twenty pounds each; for which said writings obligatory the said William Sinclair was to convey unto the subscriber a certain plantation and tract of land, situate, lying and being in Hopewell township, in York county aforesaid, and to contain one hundred and seventy-six acres; but as the said William Sinclair cannot make a good title for all those lands, I therefore forwarn all persons whatsoever not to buy any of those bonds, or take assignment on any of them, as I will not pay any one of them until all the lands are fully and entirely secured to me. MARTIN OBERMILLER.

May 30, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night, from the subscriber, two Dutch servants; the one a lusty woman, named JOANNA VANDERSTIEN, much pitted with the small pox, has a sour down look, the middle finger of her right hand has the end mashed off; had on when she went away, an India calico gown, blue and white striped lincey petticoat, black Persian bonnet, and good shoes; she took with her two striped short gowns, two white aprons, and other cloaths that cannot be described: She has a constant bad cough attending her. The other a lad, named JOHN VALENTINE KIMBERGER, between 18 and 19 years of age, a clever smart looking boy, has light brown curled hair, is a little pitted with the small pox, and when spoke to pretty quick seems to be frightned; had on a light coloured fustian frock coat, a brown cotton velvet jacket, coarse white shirt, coarse trowsers, and good new shoes; took with him a pair of light coloured knit breeches, a good white shirt, several coarse old ones, and a white dimity jacket: Neither of the above servants speak good English. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

DAVIS BEVAN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living at the Rising Sun, on Germantown Road, within 4 miles of Philadelphia, an English servant lad, named MICHAEL M'KINLEY, bought from on board the Minerva, Capt. Hill, from London, about two months ago: He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches; had on when he went away, a blue jacket, check shirt and trowsers, a round hat, new shoes, but no stockings; wore his own hair, which was short and of a lightish colour. It is imagined he will endeavour to pass himself for a sailor, therefore all masters of vessels are desired not to carry him off, or they will answer the same at their peril. Whoever secures said lad, so that his mistress may have him again, shall be entitled to the above Reward, and reasonable charges, from JOHN GREEN, in Second-street near Race-street, or

MARY NICE.

THE MANGLE,

A Machine for smoothing linens, cottons, chintzes, or stockings, without fire, instead of the common method of ironing.

THESE machines are used with great success in London, and other parts of England; they far exceed any thing of the kind ever invented for smoothing of table linen, bed furniture, silk, cotton or thread stockings, which they make to look full as well as when first out of the shop, and do not damage the linen by burning or staining one tenth part as much as the usual method of ironing; and a woman may do as much in one hour with this machine as in a day by ironing. Many other conveniences attend their use, which the proprietor will explain to any Gentlemen or Ladies who choose to encourage this undertaking, and they shall be waited on with a model, by directing a line to be left at Mr. COURTENAY's, Carver and Gilder, in Front-street, Philadelphia.

THOSE who have any demands against the estate of EDWARD DAWES, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, that they may be adjusted; and also, those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to RUMFORD DAWES and ABIJAH DAWES, at Philadelphia, or to JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,

To be LET at interest, on good real security. Enquire of the Printer.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN AWAY from Mount Joy Forge, on the 13th inst. (June) an Irish servant man, named THOMAS BAHN, by trade a taylor, came in last fall with Capt. Cook; he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well made, is a springy fellow, pretends to be a great boxer, and is very apt to get drunk; he has brown hair and grey eyes: Had on when he went away, a brown cloth coat, red flannel under jacket tied with strings instead of buttons, buckskin breeches, check shirt, worsted stockings, good shoes, plated buckles, and a beaver hat about half worn: He has been in the work-house about five weeks since, and pretended he had met with a wife there which he left in Ireland, and has told some people he would go in quest of her: She belonged to Mr. Gilpin, of Philadelphia, and was sold out of the work-house to Mr. David M'Mutrie; so that it is likely, if he hears where she is gone, that he may make that way. Whoever takes up the said servant and confines him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, or WILLIAM DEWEES, Sen. in Philadelphia. WILLIAM DEWEES, Jun.

WILLIAM HORNBY,

RETURNS thanks to his friends for their indulgence and past favours, and acquaints them and the Public in general, that he has opened a TAVERN, at the sign of the AMERICAN PATRIOT, the south-west corner of Walnut and Fifth-streets, where he has laid in a neat assortment of Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Porter, bottled Beer, barrelled Beer, West-India Rum, Cinnamon Water, Aniseed Water, Orange Water, Cyder, Clove Water, Nutmeg Water, Mint Water, Holland Geneva, Brandy, Snake-root, All-sours, Bitters, &c. &c. &c. All his liquors are of the first quality; the cordials are of his own distilling, and will be sold at his cordial store at the usual prices, by wholesale, retail and small measure.

The Public (whose patronage he most earnestly requests) may be assured he will use his utmost endeavours to merit their future favour—

And fair pretensions he has for't,
Much need and very small desert. PRIOR.

N. B. Spirits of Wine highly rectified by him in Balneum Mariæ, and sold as usual.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's Iron-Works, situate on the north side of Deer creek, Harford county, Maryland, an English servant man named JOHN HOLLIS, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, calls himself a stone mason by trade, but was whipper in Philadelphia gaol some time ago; had on when he went away, an old hat, old green coat, blue jacket and leather breeches, the rest of his clothes not known; said Hollis also stole a brown horse, about 8 or 9 years old, between 12 and 14 hands high, has one white foot on the off side, a natural pacer; he also stole a saddle nearly new, fretted a little on the pummel with a blue housing, double barr'd stirrup irons, one of the bars broke out of the off stirrup, and a single reigned bridle. Whoever takes up the said servant, and delivers the horse, saddle and bridle at the subscriber's Iron-Works, shall have the above reward, and an ENGLISH SHILLING for the man, paid by

JACOB GILES.

N. B. the above servant is the property of a certain Robert Montgomery, taylor, in Chester county.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

At his store in Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, hath for SALE,

A FEW GOODS, of a neat quality, consisting of printed cottons and callicoes, flaxen oznabrigs, linen and cotton checks and stripes, bed furniture, mantuas, durants, tammies, striped and plain camblets, dorsetteens, wool cards, brass candlesticks, black jacks, neat flowered tin quart mugs, writing paper, pepper, allspice, rice by the cask or lesser quantity, French indigo, braziletto and logwood, &c. &c.

N. B. He also keeps an Insurance Office for shipping, as usual.

JOSEPH WILSON,

Has imported by the last vessels from Liverpool, and is now opening for sale, at his store in Chesnut-street, a few doors from the corner of Front-street,

A LARGE assortment of yard wide and 7-8 Irish Linens, of all prices, with sundry Manchester Goods suitable for the present season, which he will sell on very reasonable terms for cash, or on short credit. He has also for sale, claret of the first quality, and genuine old red Port.

HERRINGS AND SHAD,

By the half barrel or quantity; ALSO,

BAR IRON, TAR,

And such GOODS as he usually kept, to be SOLD on Stamper's Wharf, by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

WILLIAM TRICKETT,

STATIONER, FROM LONDON,

Opposite Black-Horse Alley, in Front-street near Market street, and at his shop back of the said house, in Water-street, Philadelphia,

MAKES all kinds of Accompt Books, in the best manner, bound in leather and vellum, or with *Russia bands*, and rules the same to *any pattern*; where merchants and others may be supplied with single books, or compleat sets, at the shortest notice.—He keeps a neat assortment of books ready made, together with STATIONARY WARES of all kinds, and flatters himself that the goodness and cheapness of his work will recommend him to the future favour of those who please to employ him.

A MAN and his wife, of an unexceptionable character, may have two or three rooms in a commodious house, in a very public part of the city. Enquire of the Printer.

Dumfries, (Virginia) April 25, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last night from my plantation near this place, two servant men, namely, GEORGE and JOHN ALLEN; they were lately imported in the Justitia, consigned to Mr. Thomas Hodge. GEORGE is a likely young fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stoops much, is remarkably round shouldered and in toed; had on when he went away, a bearskin jacket and breeches, new shoes, and a small round hat with a black ribbon and buckle. JOHN is about 27 years old, and is brother to George, more slender made, and about two inches under the size of his brother; had on the same sort of cloaths, only a pair of old shoes, cut at the toes: They may, however, change their cloaths, as they took with them such as they brought from on board the ship, which were dark brown sailors jackets and breeches. Whoever will apprehend the said servants and secure them, so that I may get them again, shall have the above reward. All masters of vessels are hereby forwarned from carrying them off.

THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

Salem, May 21, 1774.

WHEREAS my wife JANE hath eloped from me, I therefore warn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

THOMAS ROWELL.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Christiana Hundred, Newcastle county, a likely black MARE, about six years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has a star in her forehead, half a hog mane, short switch tail, a lump on her neck near to her near shoulder about the size of a musket bullet, both her hind feet hath a little white, the one with a ring round it and the other with a little white behind. Whoever takes up the thief and mare, shall receive a reward of SIXTEEN DOLLARS for the thief, and FOUR DOLLARS for the mare, with reasonable charges, paid by

CONRAD GRAY.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1774.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY last Monday from the Commons, a small dark red COW, has no white about her, a large bag, and gives a good deal of milk; supposed to be about nine or ten years old. Whoever will give information to the subscriber where said Cow may be had, or brings her home, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH FOX, Blacksmith, in Seventh-street.

N. B. She is branded with the letters FOX, with a fire-brand, on the horn.

Wilmington, 4th 6th Month, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House and Lot in which the subscriber now lives, situate in Wilmington; the Lot is 44 feet front on Shippen-street, extending 178 feet back to Orange-street, upon which it has a front of 66 feet: The whole is bounded north and south by lots of Sarah Richardson and Edward Tatnel: The house is built of brick, is two stories high, has seven rooms ceiled and plastered, and two cellars, in one of which is an arched vault, plastered and shelved; there is also a well of water near the kitchen door. The whole is enclosed with a board fence, is clear of ground-rent, and a convenient stand for business, being near the upper Market-house. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to JANE FFARSON.

FRANCIS DAYMON,

Master of the French and Latin languages, and Librarian to the Library Company in Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the Public, that he has removed from Front-street to Latitiæ Court, opposite the pump, where he continues to sell, wholesale and retail, all sorts of implements and apparatus for stamping linen, books, silks, &c. with letters and figures of various sizes, and colours which stand the hardest washing and boiling; also portable presses of different constructions, furnished with every necessary to print with.

Said DAYMON will continue to teach Ladies and Gentlemen the French language, after the most easy and approved method of the French Academy at Paris, where he was educated. He proposes to take young gentlemen to board, at £.30 per annum, having a good and convenient house for that purpose. Parents may depend upon his taking a proper care of such youths as may be committed to his care either as scholars or boarders.

He has also to dispose of, a few SKY OPTIC BALLS, to be fixed in the shutter of a window, to make a CAMERA OBSCURA, which will represent objects in their natural colours on a screen, so that the most exact drawings may be made of them by any person who can handle a pencil. Experiments of this curious machine may be seen every afternoon at the Library Room in Carpenters Hall, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

MADE AND SOLD BY

JOHN FOX, CUTLER,

At his shop in Fourth-street, Philadelphia,

RIFLES for setting an edge on scythes, which are far superior to any thing yet invented for that purpose, and the more they are known the more they will be used, as it will be found they are much cheaper and more convenient than any stone, for one rifle will serve a man two or three years hard working, if of a good quality, and the said Fox will engage his rifles to be as good as any that can be made in England, and if any of them should not prove good they will be exchanged: They will be sold wholesale and retail as cheap as those imported of as good a quality, and all orders from the country will be carefully complied with.

N. B. If they should be found to cut too fast at first, a little grease rubbed over them will prevent it, and they will stand any weather, wet or dry.

POSTSCRIPT EXTRA to the *Pennſylvania Packet.* No. 144.

L O N D O N.

Mr. E. BURKE's SPEECH *at the laſt reading of the* Boſton Port Bill.

I TROUBLE you, Sir, in the laſt ſtage of this Bill, becauſe I would not appear petulent when my objections run to the whole of the Bill. I never knew any thing that has given me a more heart-felt ſorrow than the preſent meaſure. This Bill is attempted to be haſtened through the Houſe in ſuch a manner, that I can by no means aſſent to it; it is to be carried by force and threats into execution; and you have even refuſed to hear Mr. Bollan, their agent, declaring him to be no agent for Maſſachuſetts-Bay, or properly authoriſed to preſent ſuch petition; you have not now one left in England to be heard in behalf of the Colonies; the only obſtruction that this Bill has had, has been owing to its *vis inertiæ*; but perſons who oppoſe this Bill, are immediately put to the ſame kind of puniſhment in the public papers which offenders in America are. Look, Sir, into the public papers, you will ſee Cinna, and a thouſand other Roman names, throwing out their invectives, and tarring and feathering all thoſe who dare oppoſe the Bill; I ſuppoſe I ſhall reap my ſhare for ſuch oppoſition; but, Sir, at all events I will enter my reaſons and proteſt againſt this Bill, and will mount my *little Pegaſus*, and ſpeak of the injuſtice which the Bill contains, with the greateſt confidence. The grievance that is ſtated in the papers before you on the table, appear to be an univerſal reſiſtance from all America, againſt any goods or merchandize that ſhall be loaded with taxes; [he deſired that part of General Haldiman's letter declaring the reſolution of the Americans not to ſubmit to receive goods with duty upon them, be read; which was done] he ſaid the whole meeting in the town of Boſton conſiſted of ſix or ſeven hundred men of the firſt rank and opulent fortune in the place, that the proceedings were conducted with the utmoſt decency. He ſaid, this was not a meeting of mean perſons, but that the acts of reſiſtance were all countenanced by univerſal conſent. Obſerve, ſays he, that the diſturbances are general; ſhew me one port in all America where the goods have been landed and vended; the diſtemper is general, but the puniſhment is local, by way of exchange. Whether it will be effectual or not, I do not know; but, Sir, let me paint to this Houſe the impropriety of a meaſure like this; it is a remedy of the moſt uncertain operation; view but the conſequence, and you will repent the meaſure; give orders at once to your Admirals to burn and deſtroy the town; that will be both *effectual, proper, and moderate*, and of a piece with the reſt of your proceedings, *eventus triſtis*. One town in proſcription, the reſt in rebellion, can never be a remedial meaſure for general diſturbances. Have you conſidered, ſays he, whether you have troops and ſhips ſufficient to enforce an univerſal proſcription to the trade of the whole continent of America? If you have not, the attempt is childiſh, and the operation fruitleſs. Only, Sir, ſee the conſequence of blocking up one port, for inſtance, that of Virginia Bay; which if you do, you will deſtroy the tobacco trade, and thereby bring, as it were, a certain ruin on your own merchants at Glaſgow and Edinburgh. This Bill has been thought a vigorous but not a rigorous puniſhment. It is my opinion that you might even puniſh the individuals who committed the violence, without involving the innocent; I ſhould approve much of that; but, Sir, to take away the trade from the town of Boſton, is ſurely a ſevere puniſhment. Would it not be a rigorous meaſure to take away the trade of the Thames, for inſtance, and direct the merchandize to be landed at Graveſend? I call this Bill very unjuſt that is now to be adopted. Is it not fundamentally unjuſt to prevent the parties who have offended being heard in their defence? Juſtice, Sir, is not to be meaſured by geographical lines nor diſtance. Every man, Sir, is authoriſed to be a magiſtrate, to put a ſtop to diſturbances which he perceives to be committed againſt his Majeſty's peace; but did you expect that the people who were not preſent at ſuch diſturbances, ſhould be equally puniſhed for not aiding and aſſiſting in putting an end to thoſe riots which they never ſaw or heard of? This, Sir, ſays he, is ſurely a doctrine of Devils, to require men to be preſent in every part of America wherever a riot happens; but this Bill involves thoſe who have never in the leaſt been guilty; and then you again ſay, that the diſturbances which did happen, ought to have been immediately put a ſtop to by the people of Boſton, and that they were bound to preſerve the good order of the town; but, Sir, I have too much reverence for the image of God to conceive that the honourable gentleman (Mr. Welbore Ellis) does really and truly imbibe ſuch doctrine. (He then read part of Colonel Leſlie's letter, No. 45, wherein the Colonel ſaid, that neither the Governor nor the Council, nor any of the Cuſtom Houſe officers, have ever yet applied to me for any aſſiſtance; if they had, I could moſt certainly have put a ſtop to all their riot and violences, but not without ſome bloodſhed, and firing upon their town, and killing many innocent people.) Why, Sir, ſays he, did not the Governor at once ſend for this aſſiſtance? Was it contrary to, or do you think he would have broken through his inſtructions if he had endeavoured, by ſuch ways and means, to preſerve the public peace, and prevent violences from being committed? The fault of this Governor ought not to be the means of puniſhment for the innocent. You have found that there was no government there: why did not the Governor exerciſe his authority? Why did not the ſhips execute their duty? What was the reaſon they did not act? Why is not Mr. Hancock, and the chief people who are known, puniſhed and not involve the innocent with the guilty in one univerſal calamity? You, ſurely, Sir, cannot have power to take away the trade of a port, and call it privilege! Why was not your force that was preſent applied to quell the diſturbances? How came they to be ſo feeble and inactive? How are you ſure that the orders and frigates which you now ſend, will act better? I cannot think this, by any means, a prudent meaſure, to be blocking up one port after another; the conſequence will be dreadful, and I am afraid deſtructive; you will draw a foreign force upon you, perhaps, at a time when you little ſuſpect it; I will not ſay where that will end; I will be ſilent on that head, and go no farther, but think of the conſequence. Again, Sir, in one of the clauſes of the bill you proſcribe the property of the people, to be governed and meaſured by the will of the crown. This is a ruinous and dangerous principle to adopt. There is an univerſal diſcontent throughout all America, from an internal bad government. There are but two ways to govern America, either to make it ſubſervient to all your laws, or to let it govern itſelf by its own internal policy. I abhor the meaſure of taxation where it is only for a quarrel, and not for a revenue; a meaſure that is teazing and irritating without any good effect; but a reviſion of this queſtion will one day or other come, wherein I hope to give my opinion. But this is the day that you wiſh to go to war with all America, in order to conciliate that country to this; and to ſay that America ſhall be obedient to all the laws of this country. I wiſh to ſee a new regulation and plan of a new legiſlation in that country, not founded on your laws and ſtatutes here, but grounded upon the vital principles of Engliſh liberty.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 26.*

At a general meeting of the Committees of the ſeveral counties of the province of New Jerſey, *at New-Brunſwick, on Thurſday the 21ſt of July, 1774, and continued to the Saturday following. Preſent 72 Members.*

STEPHEN CRANE, *Chairman.*

The Committees taking into their ſerious conſideration, the dangerous and deſtructive nature of ſundry acts of the Britiſh Parliament, with reſpect to the fundamental liberties of the American colonies, conceive it their indiſpenſible duty to bear their open teſtimony againſt them, and to concur with the other colonies in proſecuting all legal and neceſſary meaſures for obtaining their ſpeedy repeals.—Therefore we unanimouſly agree in the following ſentiments and reſolutions.

1. WE think it neceſſary to declare that the inhabitants of this province, (and we are confident the people of America in general,) are and ever have been firm and unſhaken in their loyalty to his Majeſty King George the Third; faſt friends to the revolution ſettlement; and that they deteſt all thoughts of an independance on the crown of Great-Britain: Accordingly we do, in a moſt ſincere and ſolemn manner, recognize and acknowledge his Majeſty King George the Third, to be our lawful and rightful Sovereign; to whom, under his royal protection, in our fundamental rights and privileges, we owe, and will render all due faith and allegiance.

2. We think ourſelves warranted, from the principles of our excellent conſtitution, to affirm, that the claim of the Britiſh Parliament (in which we neither are, nor can be repreſented) to make laws which ſhall be binding on the King's American ſubjects "*in all caſes whatſoever*," and particularly for impoſing taxes, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, is unconſtitutional and oppreſſive; and which we think *ourſelves* bound, in duty to ourſelves and our poſterity, by all conſtitutional means in our power to oppoſe.

3. We think the ſeveral late acts of Parliament for ſhutting up the port of Boſton, invading the charter rights of the province of the Maſſachuſett's-Bay, and ſubjecting ſuppoſed offenders to be ſent for trial to other colonies, or to Great-Britain; the ſending over an armed force to carry the ſame into effect, and thereby reducing many thouſands of innocent and loyal inhabitants to poverty and diſtreſs;—are not only ſubverſive of the undoubted rights of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, but alſo repugnant to the common principles of humanity and juſtice.—Their proceedings, ſo violent in themſelves, and ſo truly alarming to the other colonies, (many of which are equally expoſed to miniſterial vengeance) render it the indiſpenſible duty of all, heartily to unite in the moſt proper meaſures to procure redreſs for their oppreſſed countrymen, now ſuffering in the common cauſe, and for the re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitutional rights of America, on a ſolid and permanent foundation.

4. To effect this important purpoſe, we conceive the moſt eligible method is to appoint a general congreſs of commiſſioners of the reſpective colonies, who ſhall be impowered mutually to pledge, each to the reſt, the public honour and faith of their conſtituent colonies, firmly and inviolably to adhere to the determinations of the congreſs.

5. *Reſolved*, That the grateful acknowledgments of this body are due to the noble and worthy patrons of conſtitutional liberty in the Britiſh Senate, for their laudable efforts to avert the ſtorm they beheld impending over a much injured colony, and in ſupport of the juſt rights of the King's ſubjects in America.

6. *Reſolved*, That James Kinſey, William Livingſton, John De Hart, Stephen Crane, and Richard Smith, or ſuch of them as ſhall attend, be the Delegates to repreſent this province in the General Continental Congreſs, to be held in Philadelphia, on or about the firſt day of September next, to meet, conſult and adviſe with the Deputies from the other colonies—and to determine upon all ſuch prudent and lawful meaſures as may be judged moſt expedient for the Colonies immediately and unitedly to adopt, in order to obtain relief for an oppreſſed people, and the redreſs of our general grievances.

7. *Reſolved*, That we do earneſtly recommend a general non-importation and a non-conſumption agreement; to be entered into at ſuch time, and regulated in ſuch manner, as to the Congreſs ſhall appear moſt adviſeable.

And Laſtly, *Reſolved*, That it appears to us to be a duty incumbent upon the good people of this province, to afford ſome immediate relief to the many ſuffering inhabitants of the town of Boſton;——Therefore, the ſeveral County Committees do now engage, to ſet on foot and promote collections without delay, either by ſubſcriptions or otherwiſe, throughout their reſpective Counties; and that they will remit the money ariſing from ſuch ſubſcripon or any other benefactions that may be voluntarily made by their inhabitants, either to Boſton, or into the hands of James Neilſon, John Dennis, William Ouche, William Hunt, Samuel Tucker, Iſaac Smith, Grant Gibbon, Thomas Sinniakſon, and John Carey; whom we do hereby appoint our Committee for forwarding the ſame to Boſton, in ſuch way and manner, as they may be adviſed will beſt anſwer the benevolent purpoſe deſigned.

Signed by Order,

JONATHAN D. SERJEANT, Clerk.

The following Gentlemen are appointed a ſtanding Committee of Correſpondence for the Province of New-Jerſey——William Peartree Smith, John Chatwood, Iſaac Ogden, Elias Boudinot, Lewis Oden, Joſeph Riggs, Joſeph Borden, Robert Field, Iſaac Peerin, Iſaac Smith, Samuel Tucker, and Abraham Hunt, Eſqrs.

WILLIAMSBURGH, *July 14.*

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the county of Culpeper, aſſembled on due notice at the Courthouſe of the ſaid county, on Thurſday the 7th of July, 1774, to conſider of the moſt effectual method to preſerve the rights and liberties of America.

HENRY PENDLETON, Eſquire, Moderator.

RESOLVED, that we will, whenever we are called upon for that purpoſe, maintain and defend his Majeſty's right and title to the crown of Great-Britain, and all other his dominions thereunto belonging, to whoſe royal perſon and government we profeſs all due obedience and fidelity.

Reſolved, that the right to impoſe taxes or duties, to be paid by the inhabitants of this colony for any purpoſe whatſoever, is peculiar and eſſential to the General aſſembly, in whom the legiſlative authority is veſted.

Reſolved, that every attempt to impoſe taxes or duties by any other authority, is an arbitrary exertion of power, and an infringement of the conſtitutional and juſt rights and liberties of the colony, and that we will at all times, at the riſk of our lives and fortunes, oppoſe any act impoſing ſuch taxes or duties, unleſs we are legally repreſented; and that the act of the Britiſh Parliament impoſing a duty on tea, to be paid by the inhabitants of the colonies upon importation, is evidently deſigned to fix on the Americans thoſe chains forged for them by a corrupt Miniſtry.

Reſolved, that the late cruel and unjuſt acts of Parliament, to be executed by force upon our ſiſter colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay and town of Boſton, is a convincing proof of the unjuſt and corrupt influence obtained by the Britiſh Miniſtry in Parliament, and their fixed determination to deprive the colonies of their conſtitutional and juſt rights and liberties.

Reſolved, that the town of Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of the American Colonies.

Reſolved, that an aſſociation between all the American Colonies not to import from Great-Britain, or buy any goods or commodities whatſoever, except negroes cloaths, ſalt, ſaltpetre, powder, lead, nails, and paper, ought to be entered into, and by no means diſſolved, until the rights and liberties of the colonies are reſtored to them, and the tyrannical acts of Parliament againſt Boſton are repealed.

Reſolved, that it is our opinion, that no friend to the rights and liberties of America ought to purchaſe any goods whatſoever which ſhall be imported from Great-Britain, after a general aſſociation ſhall be agreed on, except as is before excepted.

Reſolved, that every kind of luxury, diſſipation, and extravagance ought to be baniſhed from amongſt us.

Reſolved, that the raiſing of ſheep, hemp, flax, and cotton, ought to be encouraged; likewiſe all kinds of manufactures, by ſubſcriptions, or any other proper means.

Reſolved, that the importing ſlaves and convict ſervants is injurious to this colony, as it obſtructs the population of it with freemen and uſeful manufacturers, and that we will not buy any ſuch ſlave or convict ſervant hereafter to be imported.

Reſolved, that every county in this colony ought to appoint Deputies to meet upon the firſt day of Auguſt, in the city of Williamſburgh, then and there to conſult upon the moſt proper means for carrying theſe or any other reſolutions which ſhall be judged more expedient for obtaining peace and tranquility in America into execution.

Reſolved, that HENRY PENDLETON and HENRY FIELD, junior, Eſquires, be appointed upon the part of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of this county, to meet and conſult with ſuch Deputies as ſhall be appointed by the other counties.

Reſolved, that the Clerk tranſmit theſe reſolves to the preſs, and requeſt the printer to publiſh them without delay. *By Order of the Meeting,*

JOHN JAMESON, Clerk.

On Sunday laſt his Excellency the Governor ſet out for his eſtate in Frederick, and, we hear, intends viſiting ſeveral of the frontier counties before his return.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY, which in the writs for the election of Burgeſſes was ſummoned to meet the 13th of Auguſt, is prorogued, by the Governor's proclamation to Thurſday the 3d of November next.

We are favoured by a correſpondent with the following reſolves, which are ſimilar to thoſe entered into by the freeholders and freemen of James City county.

Reſolved, That we will not import any article whatever from Great Britain.

Reſolved, That we will ſtop all our exports to Great-Britain after ſuch a day as ſhall be appointed by the general meeting on the firſt of Auguſt next.

Reſolved, That a ſubſcription paper be handed about among the people of James City to raiſe money, corn, wheat, or any other commodity which may be moſt agreeable to the ſubſcriber, *for the relief of the people of Boſton.*

Reſolved, That in order to teſtify our gratitude to our late worthy repreſentatives, and our entire approbation of their conduct in the late General aſſembly, it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that they be thanked for their former ſervices, and that ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Eſquire, be pleaſed to accept of a treat from the freeholders of the county on the day appointed for the election of Burgeſſes.

At a meeting of the FREEHOLDERS, MERCHANTS, TRADESMEN, and other INHABITANTS of the county and borough of NORFOLK, held at the Court-Houſe on Wedneſday the 6th of July, 1774.

THOMAS NEWTON, *Jun. Moderator.*

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of America, and that every colony on the continent is in duty bound to unite in the moſt effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of Parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, which we deem a moſt tyrannic exerciſe of unlawful power.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the acts *for altering the conſtitution of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults*, are moſt violent and dangerous infractions of the ſolemn chartered rights of theſe colonies, utterly deſtructive of trials by the vicinage, and a very melancholy proof of the deſpotic ſpirit of the times.

Reſolved, That our late Burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed to uſe their utmoſt endeavours, at the enſuing convention at Williamſburgh, to procure a general aſſociation againſt all importations and exportations (medicines excepted) to and from Great-Britain, as the moſt effectual means to enſure redreſs, and that the ſaid aſſociation againſt importation may take place in as ſhort a time as poſſible after the opening of the ſaid convention; alſo, that the aſſociation againſt exportation may take place at ſo long a day as may give time for the diſcharge of Britiſh debts, leaving it to the diſcretion of the convention to fix the day.

Reſolved, That our late Burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed to procure a like aſſociation againſt every ſuch town, county, or province on this continent, as may decline or refuſe to adopt ſimilar meaſures with the majority of the Colonies within one month after the opening of the intended Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral governments on the Continent.

Reſolved, That our late Burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed to uſe their utmoſt endeavours that the Deputies to be ſent from this Colony to the intended Congreſs be particularly inſtructed by the Convention, that if neceſſary the whole ſum exacted by the Boſton Port Bill may be parcelled out into different quotas, to be raiſed by the public ſpirited, charitable, and humane, in the ſeveral Colonies, according to the reſpective abilities and circumſtances thereof; and that ſuch monies be paid by the ſeveral colonies into ſuch hands as the people of Boſton may direct.

Reſolved, That our late Burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed to uſe their utmoſt endeavours that ſubſcriptions be opened in the ſeveral counties of this colony for the relief of the ſtarving diſtreſſed poor in the blockaded town of Boſton,

Reſolved, That our late Burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed to recommend *Annapolis* to the Convention as a proper place to be propoſed to the other Colonies, for the holding of the Congreſs, which we earneſtly deſire may be as ſoon as poſſible after the firſt day of Auguſt.

Reſolved, that our late Burgeſſes be hereby inſtructed to uſe their endeavours that the convention may particularly recommend it to the ſeveral counties that large committees of reſpectable men, fixed and ſettled inhabitants of their reſpective counties, be appointed to guard againſt and take every lawful ſtep to prevent any breach of ſuch agreement or aſſociation as may be adopted.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this MEETING, that the meaſures determined on at the approaching convention ought to be obſerved by the whole colony as acts of a moſt ſolemn nature, and that it is declared incention of this MEETING faithful to adopt ſuch aſſociation as may then be agreed on.

Reſolved, that the above reſolution be printed for the inſpection of all the freeholders of the county.

WILLIAM DAVIS clerk.

BOSTON, *July* 18.

The inhabitants of Charleſtown, South-Carolina, have ſent about two hundred tierces of rice for the poor of this town, who are ſufferers by the Boſton Port Bill, which arrived at Salem laſt Monday.

Capt. William Davis, arrived at Plymouth from St. Ubes, in a ſhort paſſage, informs, that advice was received there of the death of the French King, and alſo of the King of Pruſſia: and that a French fleet had ſailed from Breſt to aſſiſt the Turks againſt the Ruſſians.

Friday laſt a number of public ſpirited gentlemen at Marblehead, raiſed ſubſcriptions for 207 quintals of Cod-Fiſh, about 50 jars of oyl, and £. 40 lawful in ſpecie, for the uſe of the induſtrious poor of this town at this critical conjuncture of our public affairs, which is to be forwarded to-morrow if the weather permits.

By accounts from the North and South, Eaſt and Weſt of this province—the non conſumption agreement is come into with ſcarce a diſſentient in many towns.

Large orders for fall goods, have been countermanded, occaſioned by the non-conſumptive agreements.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure we can inform the public, that the Hon, JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; has ſo far recovered his health as to be able to walk abroad, and yeſterday attended divine ſervice at the Rev. Dr. Coopers's Church.

By his Excellency the Honourable THOMAS GAGE, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces in North-America, &c. &c.

WHEREAS ſome Soldiers have deſerted his Majeſty's ſervice, belonging to the regiments lately arrived from Great-Britain and Ireland, This is to give notice that all Soldiers who deſerted from ſaid Corps previous to the tenth day of this inſtant, month of July, ſhall receive their pardons, upon ſurrendering themſelves before, or on, the tenth day of Auguſt next enſuing; and on failure of ſo doing, they are not expect mercy.

GIVEN under my hand, at Head Quarters, at Boſton, *this fifteenth day of July one thouſand ſeven and ſeventy-four.* T. GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
GAB. MATURIN, *Secry.*

N. York, July 25.

Thurſday laſt three tranſports arrived here from Boſton; they are now taking in ordnance, and a proportion of military ſtores, among which are 500 barrels of gun-powder; and we hear the royal Welch Fuzilleers, now here, are to embark this week.

Capt. Maitland of the Ship Magna-Charta, has brought over a Quantity of Tea to Charleſtown, South-Carolina; but as the Perſons to whom it was conſigned, refuſed to receive it, the Captain, we are informed, propoſes to carry it back him to London—From the ſame Place we are informed, that a ſecond preſent of Rice from the Gentlemen of that Province, to the indigent Sufferers at Boſton, is preparing to be ſent to that Port.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY,

To the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

MEN who have traced the riſe and fall of kingdoms, and the cauſes which have produced thoſe great events, muſt be ſtruck with the aſpect of America towards Great-Britain. This continent is larger than all the kingdoms and ſtates in Europe put together; it has now four or five millions of inhabitants, who are deſcended from Europeans; and according to their common increaſe, in twenty-five years their numbers will exceed the people of Britain and Ireland—in fifty years, they will be more than twice ſo many—and in leſs than two centuries they may ſurpaſs all Europe—Certainly, it is time for your Miniſters to make a ſolemn pauſe, and conſider the conſequences that are likely to follow the *deſpotiſm* now exerciſing towards the growing millions in the *Weſtern World.*—It muſt be confeſſed, that unleſs the liberties of America are reſtored, the affections of the people will be *totally alienated* from Britain; and it will alſo be acknowledged, that the people of Britain cannot *for ever* hold America in ſervile ſubjection; the queſtion then is, how long Britain can ſupport her claim "to bind the colonies in all caſes whatſoever?" This is an important queſtion, which no man can preciſely determine: The period may be very near; and according to the nature of things it cannot be *very* far diſtant. But this is evident, whenever the Americans diſſolve their union with Britain, in conſequence of her oppreſſion, ſhe will thereby receive a fatal wound to her commerce—and will from that period decline until ſhe expires as a nation. Therefore, NOW *is the time to eſtabliſh a* UNION *with the colonies, on ſuch principles as may be* DURABLE. This can be done by no other means than *confirming all their natural rights*; and it is betraying Britain into a fatal error, to confirm her in an opinion that ſhe is juſt in her claim of "right to bind the colonies, &c." as they never will ſubmit to her claim, and therefore it will lead to the fatal and *unavoidable* point, a *diſunion*. Nothing but *injuſtice* and *ill-policy* on the part of Britain, will ſeparate her and the colonies; and while ſhe continues *juſt*, and they continue *free*, there never can exiſt a reaſon for ſeparation. They are ſo connected by commerce, by language, by religion, by blood, &c. that if ſhe ſhould always treat the colonies with humanity and brotherly kindneſs, it is not only poſſible but highly probable her union with them might continue to the lateſt ages of the world; and her commerce with them might be an inexhauſtible ſource of wealth and power. Then what infatuation leads the pilots of Britain, to run her upon the political rocks and quick ſands which are ſeen by a common eye? They are cutting off the arms of her ſtrength, and ſtopping the main ſprings of her life.—But know, O Engliſhmen, the root of this evil is *a luſt for arbitrary dominion over* YOU, as well as *over the colonies*; it is an infernal *Stuartine* luſt for deſpotic ſway *over the whole empire*; and ſhould the Americans ſubmit to tyranny, the liberties of England would be no more. The colonies are contending for *your* liberties by preſerving heir *own*; as it is moſt certain the liberties of Britain will ſtand or fall with them; and therefore you ought for your *own ſake* to abet *their* cauſe. It is realy aſtoniſhing that you have not ſeconded the zeal and the efforts of the Americans; as juſtice, honour, and ſelf-preſervation, demand the exertion of all your powers in this general concern. May your future conduct atone for your paſt inactivity, and you ſhare in the glory of ſaving the Engliſh nation from the curſe of tyranny. I am well aſſured, the Americans will remain firm and perſevering—their inviolable union and patriotiſm, their contempt of every thing that ſtands in competition with liberty, their wiſdom to concert, and ardour to purſue meaſures for the freedom of America, will aſtoniſh the world, and engage all good men in their cauſe.

As they have every day additional evidence, that their total ſlavery is the object of the Britiſh Miniſtry, their views are collected to one point, *the liberty of America*, and to one method of preſerving it *by ſtopping all commerce with Britain*; as every other peaceable mode of oppoſition to tyranny has failed, none but *this* or the *ſword* can be effectual, and *this* will be perſevered in for years and for ages, if Britain continues her operation; and this meaſure will moſt certainly anſwer the higheſt expectations of the colonies, by caſting off all ſuperfluities, promoting their own manufacturers, bringing manufacturers from Europe, by eſtabliſhing principles of œconomy, and confirming the ſentiments of patriotiſm and virtue.—This plan is pregnant with every bleſſing to America; but how it may operate towards Britain, the people of England ought now to conſider.

CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, *May* 9.

An authentic Account of the Debate on the third reading of the Boſton Bills.

SIR *George Saville* moved for leave to bring up a petition from ſeveral natives of America, complaining againſt the two bills relative to Maſſachuſetts Bay, alledging that the deſtroying of the charter rights, without hearing the parties, was a dangerous ſyſtem of judicial tyranny. The petition was brought up, and ordered to lie on the table; after which the bill for regulating the civil government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay was moved to be read a third time.

Mr. Dunning. There ſeems to be a ſyſtem of tyranny adopted throughout the whole of the three bills, which have been brought into this Houſe, one of which is paſſed, and the other two are now under conſideration. While the firſt propoſition ſtood ſingle, I mean the Boſton port bill, I did not think it of ſufficient magnitude to oppoſe it, till it was followed by theſe two others. It now appears to me, that the inhabitants of Boſton are much in the ſame condition as priſoners ſurrendering at diſcretion, as it is in the power of the Miniſter to allow or diſallow the reſtoration of its port and trade. [*He then gave a long hiſtory to the Houſe, of the manner in which the bills had been moved for and brought in; he animadverted to the contents of the three bills, and obſerved that in the preamble of the bill before the Houſe*] I have not ſaid he, heard of, nor do I ſee any overt-act or treaſon ſtated in the preamble of this bill, ſo as to authoriſe the ſevere puniſhments which it enacts; but we are now I find, in poſſeſſion of the whole of that fatal ſecret, which was intended as a corrective for all the diſturbances in America, but it does not appear to be either peace or the olive-branch--it was war, ſevere revenge, and hatred againſt our own ſubjects. We are now come to that fatal dilemma, reſiſt and we will cut your throats, ſumit and we will tax you;--ſuch is the reward of obedience. There appears to me nothing of a ſyſtem or plan, throughout the whole, that has ever been adopted or intended, becauſe the bills have been ſo altered in the Committee, that there is ſcarce a word remaining of the original plan, if there had been any; the preamble of the bill now before us ſeems to have a preſumption of open reſiſtance, of which no proof has as yet been had, or appeared at your bar, ſo as to countenance ſuch an aſſertion; if, indeed, that millirary guard, which was appointed by the town, had been employed in the manner as the preamble mentions, it might then have been deemed an open reſiſtance, but nothing of that kind happened; the whole reſiſtance that was made, was by a few of the mob, urged on by the impeſioſity of riot and diſturbance.

Had any thing appeared that bore the leaſt ſimiliarity to treaſon or rebellion, my honourable and learned friends would have told us that it was treaſon, there were traitors, and they would have been known and puniſhed, and if not known, they would at leaſt have been enquired after; but as no enquiry has yet been ſet on foot, I will be bold to ſay, there were neither treaſon nor traitors. We ſeem to be in a ſtrange condition, not knowing whom we have to deal with, nor in what manner to act. If Gentlemen will look into the charter, it will be ſeen that the Governor complained without cauſe of the want of power; it was the ignorance of the Governor; he had power, but did not know it; and I think that the Gentlemen who have the planning of theſe Boſton-Bills, have made alterations in the government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay without the previous ceremony of knowing the old one. There muſt be, and certainly is, a compleat legiſlative power veſted in the aſſembly of the province to have given this power to the Governor, had the charter been deficient, I mean for the preſervation of peace and good order. [*He ſpoke a long time to prove that the conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts-Bay was in no manner defective, but that the defect was owing to ſome unknown cauſe.*] And, ſays he, to what I profeſs I do not know. When I talk of the Miniſter, I mean to ſpeak with all due reſpect of the noble Lord, though I do not conſider him as the immediate actor of all this. I know not the age, the perſon, or the *ſex*, but that I may not be wrong, I will uſe the language of acts of Parliament, which I imagine will comprehend and will ſay, *he, ſhe*, or *they*, to that perſon or perſons alone do I mean to addreſs myſelf. Let me aſk, ſays he, whether theſe miſchiefs ariſing from the charter are peculiar to Maſſachuſetts-Bay; are there not deficiencies in others? Yet, it is ſaid, an alteration is neceſſary to make the charter conformable to the royal government. Now do you know that when you have altered it, it will not be diſſimilar to many of the others, when the ignorance of the Government of one province appears to me to be as great in thoſe who are to alter it as in the others? I find great fault, Sir, that the whole of this arrangement is to be under the direction of the Crown; and that the whole civil and military power of that country, is to be totally at the diſpoſal of the Miniſters of this. I really think the motto of this bill ſhould have been *tua Cæſar ætas*. He then went through the different clauſes of the bill, objecting principally againſt the priſoners being brought over here, as contained in the laſt bill, and that difficulties would ariſe which would convince Gentlemen, who had a concern in the management of theſe affairs, that what they had done had tended to diſunite the affections of the American ſubjects from this country; and inſtead of promoting peace, order and obedience, it would produce nothing but clamour, diſcontent and rebellion.